

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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RENNMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY EXAMINES SRV-USSR RELATIONS

HK280345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 80 p 7

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "What Are the Relations Between Vietnam and the Soviet Union?"]

[Text] What are the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union? Are they relations of strategic alliance between regional hegemonists and global hegemonists; or are they temporary relations of mutual reliance? Is it possible to use the method of acknowledging Vietnamese hegemony in Indochina to draw Vietnam away from the Soviet Union? Understanding these questions will help safeguard peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

To conceal the nature of their relationship with the Soviet Union, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly said that in the face of the threat from China and universal hostility in the West, they have no choice but to rely on the Soviet Union; this is a matter of expediency which was forced on them.

People can understand the true situation if they examine Vietnamese actions since the end of the Vietnam war.

After the war ended and Vietnam was unified, the Vietnamese authorities claimed to be "the third military power in the world" and their ambitions expanded dramatically. They set peaceful reconstruction aside, chose a policy of "guns before butter," and attempted in vain to set up the "Indochina federation" as their sphere of influence and then to further stretch out their hands to Southeast Asia and set up a "Southeast Asia federation" with the "Indochina federation" as the core. The Vietnamese press has often stressed that Vietnam wants to "contribute toward bringing about profound changes in the political situation of Southeast Asia."

In the past few years, Vietnam has occupied a number of islands in China's Nansha Archipelago, sent troops to occupy Laos and launched repeated military attacks against Kampuchea, which was unwilling to join the "Indochina federation." The Soviet Union, whose single-minded ambition is to exercise global hegemony, has exerted itself to encourage and support Vietnam in pushing a policy of aggression and expansion and has turned Vietnam and the whole of Indochina into its base for penetration and expansion against Southeast Asia. Based on the strategic considerations of large and small hegemonism, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have colluded ever more closely. A Vietnamese figure said ambiguously: "We need them (the Soviet Union) and they need us too."

Events since the signing of the "Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation" in November 1978 have clearly illustrated their alliance relationship in pursuing hegemony. The Soviet Union provides \$3 million worth of aid every day in supplying Vietnam with all kinds of modern military equipment, which was not supplied to them during the Vietnam war, to support the aggressive activities of the Vietnamese authorities. The Soviet Union has acquired naval and air bases at Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang, Haiphong, Tan Son Nhut, Bien Hoa and so on, together with Kompong Son in Kampuchea. Since then, Soviet warships and submarines have frequently entered the South China Sea, while Soviet aircraft based in Vietnam carry out frequent reconnaissance flights over Southeast Asia; on two occasions they have violated Philippine airspace. Moreover Soviet-built Sam-II missiles installed on Kampuchean territory are aimed directly at Thai territory. In this way the Soviet Union has greatly strengthened its military presence in Indochina and Southeast Asia and its threat to the Strait of Malacca.

The Vietnamese authorities' introduction of Soviet strength into Southeast Asia has gravely threatened the peace and stability of that region, and the nations and people of Southeast Asia hope that Vietnam will draw away from the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

However, the Vietnamese authorities, who have already betrayed the Vietnamese people and harbor the single-minded intention of exercising hegemony over Southeast Asia, regard this alliance of theirs as their lifeline. They have declared that the Soviet Union "is making its own contribution toward strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia," and that under present conditions "it is all the more important for us to have closer unity with the Soviet Union and to cooperate with it completely." Hence, as long as the Vietnamese authorities continue pursuing their policy of aggression and expansion, they will certainly not abandon their policy of throwing in their lot with the Soviet Union. After Vietnam has consolidated its control over Indochina, it will proceed with Soviet support to carry out further expansion against Southeast Asia. Since the Vietnamese authorities want to pursue aggression and expansion, they are bound to further throw in their lot with the Soviet Union.

Hence, Vietnam can only be drawn away from the orbit of Soviet global strategy if joint action is taken to resolutely denounce the Vietnamese authorities, support the resistance struggle of the Kampuchean people and compel the Vietnamese authorities to abandon their policy of regional hegemonism, aggression and expansion.

BEIJING FORUM REVIEWS PREVIOUS WESTERN SUMMITS

OW270404 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 80

["Forum on International Affairs"]

[Summary] The first summit meeting took place in Rambouillet, France, in 1975 and was attended by the leaders of the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France and Italy. At that time, the capitalist world faced its worst economic crisis since the end of World War II. The meeting put forth the so-called "spirit of coordination." It declared that efforts had to be made to realize international cooperation and construction dialogue.

The second meeting took place in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 1976. It was called the seven-nation summit because of Canada's participation. Inflation was growing in the United States, West Germany and Japan, and the imbalance in international payments among the principal Western countries had worsened. The leaders of the seven countries worried about inflation but owing to their diverging interests, they could not reach an agreement on how to solve it.

The third meeting took place in London in 1977. Japan and West Germany, which had surpluses in international trade, were criticized by those countries that had deficits. However, the participants eventually reached an agreement and stressed the importance of coordination and solidarity among the developed Western countries. The declaration called on the United States, West Germany and Japan to play a leading role in promoting the economic restoration of the Western world.

The fourth meeting took place in Bonn, West Germany, in 1978. Inflation was still serious in the West and the unemployment situation continued to deteriorate, presaging a new worldwide economic recession. "The Soviet Union was accelerating its global expansion, seriously threatening the basic interests of the seven Western countries. Therefore, they stressed that it was necessary to strengthen their alliance and make efforts to get rid of mutual divergence and contradictions."

The fifth meeting took place in Tokyo in 1979. The economic situation of the Western countries had further deteriorated. "They faced an oil crisis, in addition to inflation, unemployment, economic stagnation and economic recession. The meeting focused on the energy problem. The participants argued vigorously on limiting oil imports. Eventually, however, they reached an agreement on this by taking their basic state (?strategies) into consideration."

"There was an outstanding difference between this and the previous four meetings. In addition to the declaration, the participants adopted an important special statement that said that the misery of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean refugees threatened the peace and security of Southeast Asia. The statement asked Vietnam and other Indochinese countries to take urgent, effective measures to immediately stop the refugee exodus. The previous summit meetings had always centered on handling economic problems, but this meeting broke with usual practice and discussed important international political problems. This was caused by the Soviet Union's accelerating expansion, which directly threatened the interests and security of the Western countries."

PRC UN REPRESENTATIVE OPPOSES ISRAELI MIDEAST POLICY

OW280251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] United Nations, June 27 (XINHUA)--"We are opposed to any Israeli action to change the status of Jerusalem unilaterally," Chinese representative Zhou Nam declared at a UN Security Council meeting today. He pointed out that the actions taken by Israel to change the status and character of Jerusalem are completely illegal and null and void.

The question of Jerusalem was an important component of the whole Middle East issue, he said. Any solution to the Middle East question should embody the following three aspects: The withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories it occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem; restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland and the right to self-determination and to establish their own state; and a comprehensive and just solution. He reaffirmed that the Chinese Government and people strongly condemned the Israeli authorities for their crime of aggression, expansion and annexation and firmly supported the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to regain their national rights and recover their lost territories.

UN CONDEMS SOUTH AFRICAN 'INVASIONS' OF ANGOLA

OW280726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] United Nations, June 27 (XINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council in a resolution adopted this evening strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola.

The resolution, passed by a 12-0 vote with the United States, Britain and France abstaining, points out that these invasions "constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country, as well as a serious threat to international peace and security." It also condemns South Africa's utilization of the territory of Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions and destabilization of Angola. The resolution demands that "South Africa withdraw forthwith all its military forces from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, cease all violation of Angola's air space and, henceforth, scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola." It calls upon all member states to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa and requests them urgently to extend all necessary assistance to Angola and the other frontline states, in order to strengthen their defence capacities in the face of South Africa's acts of aggression against these countries.

It was reported that Angolan Ambassador to the UN Elisio de Figueiredo said today that fierce fighting between Angolan and South African troops continued in the south of his country.

I. 30 Jun 80

PR C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES

B 1

U.S.-PORTUGAL STATEMENT FOLLOWING CARTER'S VISIT

OW271350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)--Prompt and complete Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan is called for in a joint statement issued by the United States and Portugal at the end of U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to this southern European country, according to reports from Lisbon. The just-concluded European tour of the U.S. President which took him to the Venice summit, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal, was marked by a persistent call for the Soviet Union to pull its troops out of Afghanistan, though the Soviets had promised a partial troop withdrawal before the Venice summit started. Carter also appealed at every opportunity for stronger NATO solidarity in face of the Soviet threat.

The American and Portuguese leaders, the statement says, "view as indispensable the application of concrete political, economic and commercial measures to impress upon the Soviet Union the necessity of a prompt and complete withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan." The two leaders charged that the Soviet Union, "in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, seriously threatens international peace and poses a major strategic challenge affecting vital Western interests in Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf region."

In their talks, the U.S. President "noted with satisfaction the close relations, long-standing ties of friendship, common commitment to democratic values and partnership in the NATO alliance." The joint statement says that President Carter praised Portugal's forthright support to the international effort to secure release of the American hostages in Iran. The leaders of the two countries agreed that continued detention of the U.S. hostages would further undermine Iran's international standing.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CARTER'S TRIP TO SOUTHERN EUROPE

HK290343 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 80 p 7

["News Analysis" by Zhang Qihua: "Carter's Trip to Southern Europe"]

[Text] Before and after his participation in the seven-nation Western summit meeting, U.S. President Carter visited Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal between 19 and 26 June. This was the first foreign tour for a year by the U.S. President. In Belgrade, Carter reiterated that the United States resolutely supports Yugoslavia's independence, territorial integrity and unity, and also stated that the United States respects that country's policy of nonalignment. This shows U.S. concern for Yugoslavia after Tito's death and its desire and hope for strengthening U.S.-Yugoslav relations. This will help to promote cooperation between the two countries.

An important purpose of Carter's visits to the other three countries was to coordinate allied actions and strengthen the southern flank of NATO to counteract Soviet expansion.

Italy is the location of the southern Europe headquarters of NATO. Carter's visit to Rome was made before the Venice summit. The U.S. and Italian leaders exchanged views on a number of major international issues such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and apparently reached full agreement. [paragraph continues]

The two countries held that the West must have an all-round political strategy to compel the Soviet Union to speedily and totally withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. At the same time, the governments of the two countries guaranteed that they would accomplish the aims set forth in NATO's long-term defense plan as soon as possible. The two countries reiterated that "it is essential to maintain the strength of the Western alliance in the Mediterranean," and insisted on carrying out the decision on modernizing the nuclear capability in the European theater. In accordance with the NATO meeting last winter, a unit equipped with new missiles will be deployed in Italy. The Rome government pledged that it would "strongly support" this. This is a NATO countermeasure against the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in Europe and is regarded as an important strategic plan for preserving the security of central and southern Europe.

President Carter received a warm welcome from the Spanish and Portuguese government leaders when he visited the Iberian Peninsula. These two countries have recently been recognized as staunch allies of the United States. After the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the two countries actively supported U.S. policy to counteract the Soviet challenge. Hence, both in Madrid and Lisbon, Carter expressed appreciation for the political developments in the two countries in recent years and also thanked them for their cooperative action in taking sanctions against the Soviet Union, holding that this showed the excellent and friendly unity and cooperation between the United States, Spain and Portugal. Spain and Portugal are located at the western entrance to the Mediterranean, controlling the Strait of Gibraltar. They can at any time cut the exit route for the Soviet Union's Mediterranean fleet, and guard an important sea channel linking the United States with Europe and Europe with Africa. This is of extremely great strategic significance for the United States and Europe. Several years ago, the Soviet Union made a vigorous attempt to put Portugal under its control by carrying out constant penetration and interference in that country's internal affairs. This posed a very great threat to the United States and the NATO countries for a time. However, people quickly saw through the Soviet Union's expansionist features. After the new Portuguese Government was elected to office, it took a tough policy toward the Soviet Union, and relations between the United States and Portugal became closer. According to reports, before Carter visited Portugal, the United States planned to build an aircraft carrier base in Lisbon, which would become an important base for the United States and NATO for curbing the Soviet Union in the Mediterranean. In Spain, U.S. use of four naval and air bases will expire next year according to the terms of the agreement. The United States has asked to continue to use these bases, and the two countries are now planning negotiations on the issue. Carter appreciated Spain's positive desires and hopes for joining the EEC, and also pledged to give full support to Spain if she decided to apply to join NATO. According to foreign press reports, relations between the United States, Spain and Portugal have become closer as a result of Carter's visit, and Spain and Portugal will play an ever more prominent role on NATO's southern flank.

The southern flank is a relatively weak link in NATO's defenses. The withdrawal of Greece from NATO's military structure and the clashes and disputes between Greece and Turkey have caused NATO's southern defenses to "pale into insignificance." This region borders the oil-producing Middle East and Persian Gulf area. Since the Afghan crisis and the Persian Gulf turbulence occurred, plus the death of Yugoslavia's Tito, the Soviet Union has been constantly itching to try things on in the Balkans. This makes the situation in the region still more turbulent. The stability or instability of southern Europe today has a direct bearing on the security of the Mediterranean and Europe, and some people even hold that "this may be the next crisis area in East-West relations." The United States is concerned over this situation. A UPI report commenting on Carter's trip to Europe said: "The most important thing in Carter's mind is to reverse the continuous weakening of NATO as well as to persuade the Soviets that the Western alliance is united." It is against this background that Carter made this trip to Europe.

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B 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

When Carter flew back to Washington, a VOA broadcast said that his visit to Europe had been successful. However, it seems to be no easy thing to say whether the aim of strengthening NATO's southern flank, as anticipated by Carter, can be realized or not.

XINHUA NOTES U.S. TO SUPPLY ARMS TO THAILAND

OW280714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 28 Jun 80

["U.S. Will Rush Arms to Thailand"]

[Text] Washington, June 27 (XINHUA)--The United States is aware of the Vietnamese troop concentrations on the other side of the Thai border and is to send arms shipments to Thailand "on an urgent basis," said State Department Spokesman David Passage today. He said Thailand has requested assistance from the U.S. and the U.S. "wants to be as supportive as we can."

It plans to dispatch to Thailand small arms, ammunition and artillery and is searching for ways to expedite delivery. The administration is in "consultation with Congress on an urgent basis" and, he added, the U.S. will also seek a "substantially increased" military sales program for Thailand.

On the question of the Vietnamese attack on Thai territory, David Passage said, "we are very much concerned about the fighting that has taken place and the implications of that fighting both for the immediate present and for the future." He said the United States is watching the Vietnamese troop concentrations on the other side of the Thai border "very carefully."

The U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, speaking in Kuala Lumpur today, promised stepped-up defense shipments to Thailand, and described the Vietnamese aggression against Thailand as "a dangerous threat to peace."

U.S. AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE STAGED IN CANADA

OW281547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Ottawa, June 27 (XINHUA)--The training exercise "Global Shield 80" organized by the United States Air Force's Strategic Air Command (SAC) commenced over the weekend, according to an information release of the Canadian national defence headquarters here. Designed to test the readiness of the SAC forces in response to an attack, the exercise also provides its aircrew with training flight missions on unfamiliar routes.

B-52 and FB-111 bombers, supported by KC-135 jet airborne refuellers, will carry out high-altitude training manoeuvres over Canada's east and west coasts and low-altitude manoeuvres over the military training area north of Bagotville in Quebec. While SAC bombers practicing simulated bombing runs in Canadian airspace, Canadian Armed Forces aircrew will practice interceptions with CF-101 Voodoos. The North American Air Defence Command will be in charge of the interceptions against SAC "enemy" targets.

The first "Global Shield" exercise, "Global Shield 79," was held last year and was the largest SAC command-wide exercise held in 20 years.

RENMIN RIBAO SCORNS SOVIET AFGHAN PEACE PACKAGE

HK270320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 80 p 4

[Short commentary: "A Head-On Blow"]

[Text] On the issue of Afghanistan, Soviet propaganda organs have now put forward a new view and the so-called "package plan" to which the new view is related. They have openly announced that as regards the issue of Afghanistan, "the process for a political solution cannot be summed up in the issue of Afghanistan itself" but must be solved in conjunction with the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, disarmament and other issues. This new trend shows that the Soviet Union intentionally wants to make the so-called "political solution" for the problem of Afghanistan more complicated and to invent an excuse for refusing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and lawfully occupying Afghanistan for a long time.

In the past, the official line from Moscow was that the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as "outside forces" stop their "interference" in Afghanistan. Now, the Soviet leaders have suddenly changed their tune, babbling that "it is impossible to imagine that peace and tranquility will be achieved in the world if the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan." They have put forward a series of questions to the United States and its allies: What will the U.S. naval fleet in the Indian Ocean do if the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan? What about the U.S. missiles recently deployed in Western Europe, NATO's armaments plan up to the year 2000 and the new U.S. plan for increasing strategic weapons and so on? Moscow's performance obviously shows people two things: First, that the Soviet Union has no intention whatsoever of withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan and that "it is impossible" to withdraw Soviet troops. Second, that only when the United States and other Western countries give up defense planning, fold their hands and await destruction will the Soviet Union consider withdrawing its troops. In other words, if NATO does not rescind its armaments plan up to the end of this century, Soviet troops will stay in Afghanistan at least until the year 2000. Moscow is demanding more and more because it realizes that there exists in the international arena an appeasement policy which requires a recognition of the status quo in exchange for the Soviet Union ceasing its southward advance. It is apparent that Moscow will reach out to take a yard after gaining an inch.

What is worthy of attention is that while putting forth "a package plan," Moscow also babbled aloud about "a political solution" to the Afghan issue and said that "attention should be paid to the interests and security of the Soviet Union." This babbling clearly shows that the Soviet Union already sees itself as the protector of Afghanistan and regards the interests and security of Afghanistan as falling within its "interests and security." It can be imagined that if such hegemonist theory and practice is not checked and smashed, on the strength of "the theory of security and interests," the Soviet Union can send its troops to invade and occupy at will any of its neighboring countries and any country in the world. From this, people can clearly see that the Afghan incident is by no means a local matter but is an experiment by Moscow in carrying out its expansive global strategy. If it can achieve its plot to invade Afghanistan without receiving the necessary punishment, what peace and security can there be in other places in the world?

The so-called Soviet "package plan" for a "political solution" of the Afghan issue appears to be a new bottle, which actually contains the old wine of hegemonism. The Soviet Union is now openly admitting that its invasion of Afghanistan is inseparably related to its plot against the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and Western Europe. This is nothing but a head-on blow at those people who wish to compromise with the Soviet Union to seek momentary ease.

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C 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET BOMBER CRASH IN SEA OF JAPAN

0W271708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 (XINHUA)--A Soviet TU-16 medium-range bomber suddenly exploded and crashed into the Sea of Japan, 110 kilometers north of Sado Island in the Niigata Prefecture at about 1:50 pm today.

According to Japanese Self-Defence Agency, a Japanese transport ship belonging to the regional Naval Self-Defence Force in Ominato on its way to Ominato sighted two Soviet TU-16 "Badger" medium-range bombers circling at 600 metres over the ship. Meanwhile, Japanese Air Self-Defence Force's radar base at Sado found the trace of the Soviet bombers. No sooner Japanese air force Phantom jets made immediate take-off and approached the Soviet bombers than one of the two TU-16's exploded and crashed into the sea three kilometres away from the Japanese transport ship. The other TU-16 circled over the scene for about one and half hours before flying away. According to specialists from the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force, the crash is possibly due to trouble developed in the operational system or engine explosion. Two bodies of the Soviet crew had been recovered by Japanese ship.

A KYODO report said Soviet aircraft have been on frequent missions over the Sea of Japan to collect information about Japanese radar stations. TU-16 bombers can carry air-to-surface missiles which could be equipped with nuclear warheads. One such Soviet aircraft carrying two missiles was sighted off Hokkaido last February.

Crewmembers' Bodies Found

0W280809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 (XINHUA)--A Soviet TU-16 reconnaissance-bomber aircraft crashed into the Sea of Japan outside Japan's territorial waters and near the northern Japanese city of Niigata, it is reported here today. The bodies of two of the plane's crew members were recovered by a transport ship of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defence Forces. They are to be handed to Soviet Embassy officials who have left here for Niigata. The crew of a TU-16 normally consists of five to nine people. A Japanese Defence Agency spokesman said that two Soviet patrol planes based in Soviet Far East, one of them an Ilyushin-38, joined in the search for the crashed plane.

Soviets Violate Airspace

0W291618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 (XINHUA)--Two Soviet Navy IL-38 reconnaissance planes intruded into Japanese airspace at 15:00 local time this afternoon and hovered for 8 minutes over Hegura Island near Noto Peninsula, Ishikawa. A Japanese Air Self-Defence Force source said the Soviet planes were probably reconnoitering for the TU-16 plane which crashed near Sado on June 27. The Self-Defence Force's radar base at Wajima and the F-4 Phantom aircraft, which took off from Komatsu base, warned the Soviet airplanes through radio against their intrusion into Japanese airspace. Ignoring the warning, the Soviet aircraft headed southward by way of Sado Island up to Hegura Island, which is about 150 kilometres southwest from where the Soviet TU-16 crashed. On the very day of the crash, two Soviet airplanes were sent out to reconnoiter over Sado, four on June 28, two on the morning of June 29 and another two came at 13:00 to continue the reconnaissance.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON DIFFICULTIES IN ROK-DPRK DIALOGUE

OW271145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Commentary by XINHUA reporters Yang Busheng and Zhang Jinfang: "North-South Korean Dialogue Encounters Difficulties"]

[Text] Panmunjom, 25 Jun--A heated dispute erupted at the ninth meeting of working-level delegates held at Panmunjom on 24 June to lay the groundwork for a meeting of the North and South Korean premiers. As a result, no progress was made on the preparatory work for the meeting. The current deadlock in the North-South Korea dialogue was created entirely and singlehandedly by the South Korean authorities. Since the initial contact between the North-South Korean working-level delegates this February, in spite of the differences on numerous issues, a number of agreements have been reached, including on the site for the meeting between the premiers from both sides. It was precisely at a time when delegates from both sides were continuing discussion on the agenda for the premiers meeting that the struggle for the right of existence waged by the people from all strata in South Korea erupted and the struggle for safeguarding campus democracy waged by young students heated up. The heroic struggle put up by the more than 200,000 people and young students in Kwangju against the fascist rule shook all of South Korea. To cope with the situation, the South Korean authorities blatantly declared "emergency martial law" and sent out troops in savage suppression.

The suppression of the people of all circles by the South Korean authorities became the primary subject on the agenda of the working-level meeting. At the meeting, the delegates from the North protested against the outrageous suppression by the South Korean authorities and expressed support for the struggle waged by the people in the South. Quite obviously, by suppressing the South Korean people, the South Korean authorities schemed to throw a man-made stumblingblock into promotion of the North-South dialogue. To advance the dialogue, the North's delegates asked South Korea to stop its military rule and fascist suppression, revoke "emergency martial law," and release the young students and democratic personages they arrested in order to create a desirable atmosphere for establishing dialogue. Although the South Korean side made a gesture during the meeting expressing an urgent desire to successfully establish a dialogue, it was in fact a trick to divert people's attention. At present, the so-called "democratic process" has vanished as a result of the military fascist rule in South Korea and the people in South Korea once again live in the same terror that surrounded them prior to Pak Chong-hui's death. Instead of solving old contradictions, the military suppression has fomented new ones. The desire of the people and democratic personages outside the government for a change of the status quo may erupt into violence at any time.

The original purpose of the working-level delegates meeting was to get the premiers from the North and the South--Yi Chong-ok and Sin Hyon-hwak, respectively--together for talks. But Sin Hyon-hwak announced his resignation amid the surging struggle of the South Korean people and was replaced by Pak Chun-hun, who assumed the post of acting premier. The delegates from the North maintained that in the absence of a premier from the South, a meeting of premiers from both sides would be impossible unless the South produced a premier. At the eighth and ninth meetings, the delegates from the North emphasized that the North would uphold its principled stand for peaceful reunification and that it would not interfere in the situation in the South. This shows that the North is taking a positive attitude toward the North-South dialogue. Therefore, whether or not the South Korean side can accept the advice of the North to revoke "emergency martial law," cease suppressing the masses, release the young students and democratic personages they have arrested and create a more desirable atmosphere will remain a key factor in establishing a dialogue.

SRV CARRIES OUT ARMED PROVOCATIONS ALONG YUNNAN BORDER

OW291730 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1418 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Kunming, 29 Jun--Armed Vietnamese personnel have frequently carried out armed provocations against our Yunnan border areas and have killed or wounded a number of our border residents. According to statistics, since this April armed Vietnamese personnel have fired rifles and artillery at Jinping, Hekou, Luchun and other border areas in Yunnan 30 times, causing a number of casualties among our border residents.

On 8 April, when Deng Yongguang, member of the Baishiyan production team of the Mengla commune, Jinping County, was working in the fields, three Vietnamese soldiers hiding on our side over 300 meters from the border suddenly emerged and fired at him with submachine-guns. He was hit twice and died on the spot. On 20 April, when Yang Zhengxiang and other members of No 2 Taiyangzhai team of the Shilicun commune, Jinping County, were fishing in the Tengtiao River, three Vietnamese troops hiding in the grass on our territory suddenly sprang on Yang Zhengxiang and grabbed him. Yang Zhengxiang fought the enemies and escaped. As he was running here the Vietnamese troops fired three shots, killing him on the spot. On 21 May, when Lin Laoyao and Deng Da of Yao nationality, commune members of Datouxiao village, Pinghe Commune, Luchun County, passed through a place on our side about 2 meters from the Sino-Vietnamese border, armed Vietnamese personnel opened fire at them and killed Deng Da. Deng Laoyao's fate is still unknown. On the morning of 30 May, when Tao Ciuyu, a woman worker at the No 4 branch of the Hekou farm, was working on the bank of the Hong River on our side, armed Vietnamese personnel on the other side of the river fired a machinegun at her and wounded her in the leg. At 1230 on 11 June, more than 30 armed Vietnamese personnel fired machineguns and sub-machineguns at members of the Zamen production team of the Maandi commune, Jinping County, working in the fields. Our frontier militiamen immediately fired back, covering them and enabling them to leave the work site.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SRV INTRUSION INTO THAILAND

Border Area Cleared

OW271914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 27 (XINHUA)--The situation along the eastern border has begun to improve as all the Vietnamese troops which invaded the border area of Prachinburi Province have been driven out of the country by Thai frontier defence units. This was announced by Lt. General Pin Thammasi, commander of the first army region of Thailand, in a press statement here today, according to the Thai National Broadcasting Station. It was reported that the Vietnamese aggressor troops based in Kampuchea had made repeated intrusions into Thai territory since June 23 when they invaded Non Mak Mun village in Prachinburi Province but were immediately turned back. The Thai frontier defence units meted out severe punishment to the invaders.

Lt. General Pin said there is unmistakable evidence in Thai hands which shows that the foreign troops which invaded Thailand were definitely Vietnamese forces. Captured Vietnamese soldiers also acknowledged that they belonged to the Vietnamese Army. Pin said that over 10,000 Vietnamese troops are now deployed on the other side of the Thai-Kampuchean border just opposite Prachinburi Province.

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When asked what the Thai military will react if the report that foreign military forces may invade the northeastern Thai border area proves to be true, the lieutenant general said that the Thai armed forces are fully prepared, they are ready to counter-attack any aggressors, and they have the capabilities to defend their country.

Journalists, Red Cross Workers Captured

OW280756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops based in Kampuchea captured two American journalists and two relief officials of the International Red Cross, one French and one British, according to a report from Bangkok. The four were seized yesterday at the Thai-Kampuchean border refugee camp at Nong Chan when they were searching the wounded and doing reportage. After the incident, officials of the American Embassy in Bangkok and representatives of the International Red Cross met with officials of the Vietnamese Embassy and demanded the safe return of the captives.

Vietnamese POW Interviewed

OW271842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 27 (XINHUA)--A Vietnamese soldier taken captive by Thai border guards confessed that the Vietnamese invasion of Thailand's eastern border on June 23 was a deliberate and premeditated move by the Hanoi authorities. The Vietnamese POW named Vo Vang Thang was captured after he was wounded in Non Mak Mun village, Prachinburi Province of Thailand. Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, commander of the Second Regiment of Thai troops in Aranyaprathet, disclosed yesterday that Thai frontier guards have since June 23 captured altogether 25 intruding Vietnamese soldiers in the border areas of Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya.

Vo Vang Thang, a southerner, had been a communication operator in the 752nd Regiment of the Fifth Division stationed in Battambang Province of Kampuchea, only five kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border. He told Thai reporters yesterday that he was conscripted into the army and had been in Kampuchea over a year. The Vietnamese authorities, he said, recently ordered his unit to "launch mopping-up operations in one to one and a half months against the forces of Khmer Serei and Khmer Rouge in the Thai-Kampuchean border area. Vietnamese troops may cross the border and attack Thai troops if they find it necessary." He said that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were weary of the war and many of them were ready to desert. Asked if he was willing to go back to Vietnam, he replied: "I will never return to Vietnam where there is no freedom."

SRV-Thai Trade Suspended

OW280750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 28 (XINHUA)--Thailand has suspended all trade relations with Vietnam, obviously in protest against the Vietnamese incursion into Thai territory last Monday, according to today's press reports here. A senior official from the Thai Commerce Ministry said that the suspension would also cover all earlier trading commitments. The Thai Government would revise its policy on export of Thai products to Vietnam through third parties, he added.

Earlier, the Commerce Ministry had halted the shipments of 40,000 tons of rice and certain amount of sugar destined for Vietnam. An informed source disclosed that Thailand would not send its trade representatives to Vietnam. The establishment of a trade office in Hanoi would also be suspended and the matter would be reconsidered until the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border calmed down.

Thai Premier Comments

OW291240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1272 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 29 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said the morale of Thai troops was high and Thailand was prepared to protect its territorial integrity when he made an inspection tour to the Thai-Kampuchean border areas yesterday. The prime minister decided on the tour following reports of stepped-up Vietnamese military reinforcement and movements in the border area. The prime minister was briefed on the border situation by the army commanders in the area and inspected the weapons seized from the Vietnamese troops when they intruded into Thailand last week.

He described as a "total lie" the Vietnamese allegation that Thai troops had intruded into Kampuchea. "We are only protecting our territorial integrity and have never intruded into Kampuchea," he said. "The way the Vietnamese talk and the way they act is entirely different, therefore their call for an urgent negotiation is useless," he said. "It's no use to talk with the Vietnamese," he added. Prime Minister Prem declared, "If they cross the border again, we will retaliate. We are all prepared for any eventuality."

SRV UN Envoy Interviewed

OW290124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 29 Jun 80

[By XINHUA correspondent Qian Wenrong: "Vietnamese Self-Confession at N.Y. Press Conference"]

[Text] United Nations, June 28 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese permanent representative to the United Nations Ha Van Lau confessed yesterday that "the Vietnamese troops were in combat" against Thailand. He said this at his press conference which was held to whitewash the Vietnamese aggression amidst strong condemnation by the ASEAN countries and the rest of the world.

At the beginning of the press conference, Ha Van Lau repeatedly slandered Thailand for "intruding" into Kampuchea and "shelling and firing from Thailand territory onto the Kampuchean territory," but he deliberately evaded the question of Vietnamese armed invasion of Thailand. Soon after he finished his lengthy key-note statement which was full of lies, an American correspondent asked: "Did your troops invade Thailand." Ha Van Lau lied that "The Vietnamese troops did not set their feet on Thailand's territory."

When another correspondent raised a similar question, the Vietnamese representative replied: "Our troops have been stationed in Kampuchea and they have the responsibilities to give assistance to the Kampuchean people and armed forces in defense of their territory." Still not satisfied with the answer, the correspondent said to Ha Van Lau: "You still didn't answer my question. I want to know if the Vietnamese troops have been actively involved in combat". This question put the Vietnamese representative in a very awkward situation. His face reddened with anger. He had to admit "Yes, they were not only involved in combat, they have captured prisoners of war, too."

As to where the Vietnamese troops were involved in combat, he added that "nobody can tell where the border line between Thailand and Kampuchea starts and where it ends." This remark was described by some correspondents as a "very important" answer for the Vietnamese authorities used to say, "The Vietnamese troops have never crossed the Thai-Kampuchean border." It is clear now that they simply ignored the existence of a border line between Thailand and Kampuchea. So this statement once again revealed Vietnam's wild ambition of expansion and aggression.

The Vietnamese representative also accused the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) of "co-operating with Thailand authorities" to organize the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees and used this as an excuse for Vietnam's invasion of Thailand. He alleged that this operation "is not a humanitarian but a political one". "The UNHCR programme is aimed at bringing back into Kampuchea the remnants of the Pol Pot clique to oppose Kampuchea" and therefore "the Kampuchean troops (which should read 'Vietnamese occupation troops') had no other alternative than to act in their self-defence."

The UNHCR in a statement yesterday pointed out that the Kampuchean refugees returned to their homeland at their "free will and without duress or pressure" and that the majority of the returned refugees were women and children. It reiterated that the voluntary character of their return was "in conformity with the humanitarian mandate of the high commissioner." This statement eloquently refuted Vietnam's groundless accusation.

At the press conference, Ha Van Lau characteristically did his utmost to slander China and ASEAN countries in order to cover up Vietnam's act of aggression. But, lies can in no way mask the true features of the Vietnamese aggressor. Immediately after the press conference was over, a West German correspondent said many times in the corridor: "Vietnam, an aggressor, an aggressor."

RENMIN RIBAO Newsletter

HK280208 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 80 p 6

["Newsletter from Thailand" by correspondents Ding Haode and Huang Qixiang: "Resolutely Repulse the Aggressors"]

[Text] Early in the morning of 23 June, supported by tanks and artillery Vietnamese troops, which have committed aggression against Kampuchea, launched a sudden attack on the eastern Thai border, destroying two villages. After a heroic fight, the Thai border defense troops finally threw the Vietnamese aggressors out of Thailand.

This Vietnamese attack on Thai territory is the largest Vietnamese military provocation against Thailand since the invasion of Kampuchea.

Thai Prime Minister and National Defense Chief Prem Tinsulanon immediately convened an emergency national security conference. He pointed out that the Vietnamese authorities must bear full responsibility for this intrusion. According to a statement by the press office of the Supreme Command of the Thai armed forces, if any more incidents like this occur, the Thai forces will counterattack fiercely to safeguard Thailand's sovereignty and security.

One fact worth noting is that this Vietnamese intrusion into Thai territory took place just before the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting. The Vietnamese authorities have recently said again and again that they want a dialogue with ASEAN and pledged that they would respect Thai sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and would not intrude into Thai territory. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also made this pledge when visiting Thailand in mid-May. A few days ago when visiting Indonesia, Nguyen Co Thach also said that the Vietnamese Army would certainly not enter Thai territory. However, he had hardly finished speaking when Vietnamese troops launched a large-scale attack on the Thai border.

Obviously, the "pledges" of the Vietnamese authorities are utterly worthless.

Public opinion in Thailand has expressed extreme anger at the provocations of the Vietnamese authorities. In particular, the brazen threat contained in Nguyen Co Thach's boast in Indonesia that it would be an easy job for Vietnam to thrust into Thailand also exposed the Vietnamese authorities' hostility toward Thailand. The Bangkok CHINESE DAILY NEWS published a commentary on 24 June clearly pointing out that Vietnam will certainly not abandon its aggressive ambitions. If Thailand shows weakness, the aggressors will be encouraged to embark on adventures. The paper demanded that the Thai Government and people heighten their vigilance, constantly strengthen the combat capability of the border defense forces and avert peril through preparedness.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK280130 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 80 p 6

[Short commentary: "Hanoi Authorities Never Keep Their Word"]

[Text] The Vietnamese military incursion into Thailand has shocked Asia and the rest of the world. However, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, now in Jakarta, had the cheek to deny it, alleging that Vietnam "did not cross the border" and that the reports on the Vietnamese armed intrusion into Thailand are "sheer rumor" Nguyen Co Thach, who is in Jakarta far from the Thai-Kampuchean border, insisted that the Vietnamese Army, which has been glaring at Thailand for more than a year, is a flock of meek lambs and has not crossed the border to wreak havoc. This in fact proves that the Hanoi authorities had prepared a scheme to deny intruding into Thailand.

It has been confirmed that the Vietnamese authorities massed 30,000 troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and 3,000 intruded into Thailand. Vietnamese troops left behind over 50 dead bodies in Thai territory under the heroic resistance of Thai troops. A REUTER correspondent reported from the border town of Aranyaprathet: "evidence that Vietnamese troops were involved and did intrude into Thailand was provided by the bodies of soldiers left behind in the pull-back. I counted 10 bodies, clearly Vietnamese, dressed in baggy green uniforms with helmets bearing the red Vietnamese star. These bodies were at a place 2 km inside Thai territory." According to a UPI report, Western diplomats "saw with their own eyes" firing from Vietnamese antiaircraft gun positions 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles inside Thailand. How would you explain the Vietnamese military corpses and gun emplacements, Mr Nguyen Co Thach? If your troops "did not cross the border," why are bodies of the intruders lying 2 km inside Thai territory? How could Vietnamese antiaircraft gun positions appear 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles inside Thai territory? Your long tongue simply cannot explain away these ironclad facts.

People have not forgotten that the Vietnamese authorities have on many occasions pledged not to infringe upon others' territory. But every time Hanoi breaks its promise and acts with perfidy. [paragraph continues]

During his trip to the five ASEAN countries in 1978, Pham Van Dong pledged time and again that Vietnam "respects the independence and sovereignty of other countries." However, only months after he made this promise Vietnam embarked on its large-scale aggression against Kampuchea. In his recent tour of ASEAN nations, Nguyen Co Thach repeatedly assured them that "Vietnam will not pose a threat to the ASEAN nations" and "Vietnam will never cross the border." However, with these promises still fresh in people's minds, Vietnamese troops moved into Thai territory. The facts prove that the Vietnamese authorities are swindlers who say every fine word and do every foul deed. Their high-sounding promises to the ASEAN nations are worthless. On 24 June, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the ASEAN foreign ministers, "The Vietnamese leaders are not to be trusted." In dealing with the Hanoi authorities, whose words are not to be trusted, it is essential to listen to their words and observe their actions. The more fine words they come out with the more vigilant people must be. The Baan Nong Chan incident gives people yet another opportunity to learn this lesson.

XINHUA Correspondent's Commentary

OW281924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Ji Ying: "Will Hanoi Continue To Act Recklessly?"]

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)--In a statement issued yesterday, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry tried its utmost to deny its military incursions into Thailand and accused Thailand of covering "reactionary Khmer" to intrude into Kampuchea under the pretext of "voluntary repatriation." The statement also charged the ASEAN ministerial conference in Kuala Lumpur with "joining in this slanderous chorus." Moreover, the statement vituperated China for executing "its expansionist plan in Southeast Asia" and "intensifying its divisive acts and opposing the tendency toward mutual understanding among nations in the region." The statement advised Thailand and the other ASEAN countries not to "let themselves be duped."

In face of the grave challenge by Vietnam, the ASEAN countries are closely united in rendering firm support to Thailand and strongly denouncing the Vietnamese military incursions. This is only natural and reasonable. Do the Vietnamese authorities want the ASEAN countries to stand by with folded arms when one of its member states has suffered from outside aggression?

It is certainly true that somebody is "intensifying divisive acts" in executing his "expansionist plan in Southeast Asia." But it is none other than the Vietnamese authorities themselves who are doing so. The Vietnamese official mouthpiece NHAN DAN disclosed their schemes in an editorial on May 19. It said that "in confronting with several enemies at the same time, it is imperative to use flexible tactics to divide them and firmly oppose this power while engaging in detente with other powers so as to retain initiatives." Perhaps this is the very purpose with which Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach went canvassing to set some ASEAN countries against others, and the Vietnamese incursions must have played the role of warning Thailand and other ASEAN countries not to "let themselves be duped."

In his recent diplomatic activities in ASEAN countries, Nguyen Co Thach vowed "solemnly" his "respect for the territory and sovereignty of the ASEAN countries". Yet, with these remarks still ringing in one's ear, Vietnamese troops crossed the Kampuchean border and intruded into Thailand. The recent ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in a joint statement pointed out that Vietnam's "latest acts of aggression against Thailand have undermined Vietnam's own credibility and have seriously undercut the trust and confidence which ASEAN has patiently attempted to forge with Vietnam". In order to prevent Vietnam from sowing discords among ASEAN countries, the five ASEAN foreign ministers decided to suspend their dialogue with Vietnam.

And yet the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in its statement "reaffirms its unchanged policy of respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand". It groundlessly countercharged Thailand with encroaching on the Kampuchean border. Nguyen Co Thach himself made the threat in Bangkok recently that Vietnamese troops would continue to obstruct the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees. From all this, one can only draw the conclusion that Vietnam will continue to "respect" Thailand's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity by sending more Vietnamese troops into the country.

As the saying goes, no one can afford to offend the public. Now that Hanoi's incursions into Thailand have already infuriated many countries in the world, the Hanoi authorities must be made to understand that their further acts of aggression will bring a real danger on themselves.

XINHUA Reporter's Commentary

0W301037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Ji Ying: "Hanoi's Vain Attempt To Use the Refugee Issue as an Excuse To Invade Thailand"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun--While condemning Thailand for following the United States, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach declared in Jakarta on 21 June that if Vietnam wants to, it can easily fight its way into Thai territory. Exactly 2 days later, an armed invasion of Thailand was launched by the Vietnamese authorities. Afterwards, Nguyen Co Thach declared in Bangkok that the action taken by the Vietnamese troops is aimed at preventing the United Nations and Thailand from repatriating the Kampuchean refugees along the Thai-Vietnamese border. This remark actually represents a prediction that Vietnam will again use the refugee issue as an excuse to attack Thailand.

Thailand is not frightened by the threats of the Vietnamese authorities. A 27 June statement issued by the Information Department of the Supreme Headquarters of Thailand's armed forces points out: Although Vietnam and the regime of Heng Samrin have deliberately created tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border, they have no way to prevent the Kampuchean refugees, who are determined to go back, from returning to their homes. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on 26 June declared that Thailand and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugee Affairs will carry on the task of repatriating the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

Since the start of the invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have slaughtered large numbers of innocent Kampuchean people and forced several hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean to abandon their homes and escape to Thailand, increasing the burden and pressure on Thailand and other countries. Guided by the principle of humanitarianism, the Thai Government has not only accepted the Kampuchean refugees who have entered Thailand, built refugee camps in the border areas with the support of international societies and provided humanitarian relief to the Kampuchean refugees but has also made airports, ports and other transportation channels available for the international societies to relieve the Kampuchean masses. In areas occupied by Vietnam, Kampuchean are crying out pietously for food. However, Thailand's humanitarian policy, which has won warm acclaim from the international societies, has encountered the opposition and hostility of the Vietnamese authorities.

The Vietnamese authorities have massed some 80,000 Vietnamese troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border and repeatedly launched "mopping-up" operations to continuously slaughter the Kampuchean people on the Kampuchean side of the Kampuchean-Thai border, forcing large numbers of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand. Vietnam joined the Soviet Union in refusing to participate in an international conference held in Geneva this May to discuss the question of providing support to the Kampuchean refugees and in asking the Thai Government to discuss the refugee issue with Heng Samrin's regime. Vietnam has vainly attempted to use military pressure and the refugee issue to force the Thai Government to recognize the puppet regime it has established in Phnom Penh.

Acting in accordance with the demands of many Kampuchean refugees to return home, the Thai Government and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees have formulated a voluntary repatriation plan. The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Thai departments concerned have interviewed the Kampuchean refugees who want to return home in order to make sure that they are willing to go back to Kampuchea. All these methods are above criticism and conform with the spirit of humanitarianism, but they have been flagrantly condemned and obstructed by the Vietnamese authorities. Viewing the unarmed Kampuchean refugees willing to return to their motherland as great scourges, the Vietnamese authorities have vainly attempted to keep them abroad forever in order to push forward the colonial policy of Vietnamese emigration to Kampuchea and to consolidate their rule in Kampuchea.

With total disregard for the life or death of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese regional hegemonists have carried out a policy of starvation in the occupied areas and used the relief goods sent to the Kampuchean people by the international societies to feed their own army. Relief food donated by the United Nations was discovered on the bodies of intruding Vietnamese soldiers by Thai border defense units--this is the latest evidence. While intruding into Thailand, the Vietnamese aggressor troops occupied two refugee camps in Thailand. In addition to burning down one refugee camp and killing and wounding several hundred Kampuchean refugees, the Vietnamese aggressor troops also drove some 100,000 Kampuchean people into Thai territory.

All this shows that the Vietnamese authorities are solely responsible for the "Kampuchean refugee issue" and that it is actually a despicable trick played by the Vietnamese authorities to promote regional hegemonism, oppress the neighboring countries and disturb tranquillity and stability in Southeast Asia. Instead of discontinuing its production and expulsion of Kampuchean refugees, Vietnam has used the refugee issue as an excuse to invade Thailand. Vietnam has gone too far.

RENNMIN RIBAO, XINHUA EXAMINE ASEAN CONFERENCE

RENNMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK290237 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Comment on the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Conference"]

[Text] The 13th conference of ASEAN foreign ministers was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 25 to 26 June. The conference achieved positive results of far-reaching influence. The representatives of each country unanimously denounced Vietnam for launching a pre-meditated military intrusion against Thailand and resolutely supported the just struggle of the Thai Government and people for safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity. [paragraph continues]

The communique issued at the conclusion of the conference demanded the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan to enable those countries to achieve independence, neutrality and nonalignment without foreign interference. The communique reiterated that ASEAN continues to recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and demanded that all UN member states support the right of representation of that government at the United Nations. The communique clearly pointed out that no regime established by a foreign army of occupation conforms to the principles of the UN Charter. The communique also expressed satisfaction with the progress made in carrying out economic planning and expanding trade within ASEAN. The 2-day conference reached agreement on a whole series of major questions and fully demonstrated the positive role of ASEAN as an entity in preserving peace and security in Southeast Asia and the whole continent, upholding the basic criteria of international relations and opposing the greater and lesser hegemonists.

On the eve of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference, the Vietnamese authorities sent a senior official to visit ASEAN nations for the purpose of holding "dialogues" with them. Their aim was to extricate themselves from their difficulties in Kampuchea, allay international condemnation of Vietnam, undermine ASEAN solidarity and fan up the appeasement line of thinking. They want to create the impression that so long as the fait accompli of its occupation of Kampuchea was recognized, Vietnam would go no further than that and would stop reaching for Southeast Asia.

The results of the Kuala Lumpur foreign ministers conference poured cold water on this conspiracy of the Hanoi authorities. The conference communique solemnly repudiated Vietnam's attempt to justify its occupation of Kampuchea and legalize the Phnom Penh regime. The meeting emphasized that any change in the recognition of the legal government of Kampuchea would mean countenancing Vietnam's intervention in that country. This once again demonstrated ASEAN's stand of upholding justice, and was also a stunning blow at the "diplomatic offensive" launched with ulterior motives by the Hanoi authorities.

What attitude to take towards the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a question of very great importance in the current world situation, and especially in the situation in Asia.

The armed forces led by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea are currently the main forces in that country in putting up serious resistance to the Vietnamese aggressor army. Their fight has not only saved the country from total subjugation, but has also pinned down more than 200,000 Vietnamese troops from marching on Southeast Asia. This is of major significance for preserving peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the whole continent. Hence, all those who strive to preserve peace in Southeast Asia cannot but support Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese struggle. The stand taken by the ASEAN foreign ministers conference on Kampuchea, including its reiteration of continued recognition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, will have a salutary effect on the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle and on curbing Vietnam's aggression and expansion.

At present, everything that Vietnam says and does in Indochina and Southeast Asia, be it "diplomatic offensive" or military aggression, is committed with the instigation and support of the Soviet Union. Recently Moscow and Hanoi have been singing the same tune; their vigorous attacks on Thailand were closely followed by Vietnam's armed intrusion into that country. Since the intrusion, the Soviet Union has immediately chimed in with Vietnamese propaganda and slandered Thailand as the aggressor. It is not difficult to see that Vietnam's recent diplomatic and military activities directed against ASEAN are nothing but a two-man farce played by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. As recently pointed out by Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, "For the moment, the most credible threat comes from the Soviet Union." Hence, closer unity among the ASEAN countries in fighting against hegemonism was "a response to the threat of the Soviet Union working through Vietnam."

The Vietnamese authorities launched the military incursion into Thailand to put pressure on the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference, but they lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet. People can yet again clearly see from the Baan Nong Chan incident the ugly features and hypocritical behavior of the Vietnamese authorities. ASEAN has played and is playing a tremendous role in combatting the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists and in safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole of Asia. ASEAN strength lies in ever closer unity and cooperation among the ASEAN nations. It is believed that ASEAN will surely play an ever greater role in the sharp and complicated situation developing in Asia and the world.

XINHUA Commentary

OW290814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 29 Jun 80

[XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu's commentary: "ASEAN Speaks in One Voice"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 29 (XINHUA)--The 13th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting has drawn world-wide attention. It rallied foreign ministers from five ASEAN member states and five dialogue countries here. What is the outcome of this two-day meeting followed by a dialogue between ASEAN and some Asian and Pacific countries? 400 journalists and many high officials talked about it heatedly. Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore S. Rajaratnam told XINHUA with a broad smile: "This is a very successful meeting, because representatives from countries with a total population of about one billion stand behind ASEAN and condemn Vietnamese aggression." Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed satisfaction with this annual conference. When asked to comment, Michael Mansfield, former leader of the majority of the U.S. Senate and current U.S. ambassador to Japan, told this correspondent that "This is a meeting of significance because all members of ASEAN are seeking the same way and there were no differences in the reaction to the situation that has developed."

"The great successes of the meeting are counterproducts of Vietnam's pressure on Thailand and other ASEAN countries." This is a convincing remark one can always hear outside the meeting hall, he said. Indeed facts ran counter to the will of Vietnamese aggressors. They intended to threaten Thailand by armed encroachment. They wanted to soften the stand of ASEAN and split it, but a big show of ASEAN unity and a fierce reaction in the world shocked the hegemonists. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have tried to induce and coerce some countries by every means to recognize the Heng Samrin puppet regime, but ASEAN solemnly declared in a joint communique: "The foreign ministers rejected the various arguments that are being advanced to justify the continued occupation of Kampuchea and to accord recognition to the regime that has been established in Phnom Penh by Vietnamese forces." Any change in the recognition of Democratic Kampuchea's credentials would be tantamount to condoning Vietnamese military intervention. Vietnam tried to force a halt to the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees to their homeland by Thailand and the United Nations, but Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi gave it a resolute answer: "The repatriation will go on, regardless."

A West German reporter described Vietnam as "reaping a bitter harvest" in Southeast Asia. A Malaysian officer said: "The Vietnamese have helped ASEAN to gain success. The more heavily the pressure they exert, the firmer we stand." What a good remark! People are glad to see that ASEAN countries adhere to the principles of the U.N. resolution on the Kampuchean problem and advance on this basis. They condemned Vietnam by name as an aggressor and extended brotherly support to Thailand, a victim of Vietnamese invasion.

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What merits attention is that the Kampuchean question is linked now directly and closely with the security and stability of Thailand and other ASEAN countries, as well as Asian and Pacific countries. That is why the foreign ministers of ASEAN, the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada shared a common concern and denounced in one voice the Vietnamese intrusion into Thai territory. Some foreign ministers combined the Kampuchean problem with the occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops and began to see through the nature of big and small hegemonism. Sitthi told reporters his own experience: "When I was in Moscow the Soviets promised me that the Vietnamese would not invade my country. But look what happened?"

The remarkable achievements of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting have found another expression in solid unity of the ASEAN community. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja spoke on June 27 here in welcome to Japanese Foreign Minister Okita: The joint statement and joint communique of the meeting "should dispell the speculation as if there were differences of opinion among the ASEAN countries with regard to the Kampuchean problem." Michael Mansfield told XINHUA that the current meeting was characterized by the solid solidarity of ASEAN and timely support of the dialogue countries.

In realizing the joint statement, ASEAN countries have taken positive steps. They ruled out taking initiative in holding talks with Vietnam about the Kampuchean problem. They called on members of the United Nations to uphold the representation of Democratic Kampuchea in that organization. They signed new economic agreements with the dialogue countries.

As an important force for stability and peace in the region and throughout the world, ASEAN is marching forward with bold strides. Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan declared clearly: "Our next task is to carry on the political battle with Vietnam and its allies internationally. The next test of our solidarity will be in the United Nations, where the question of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea will arise."

LI XIANNIAN FETES NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIAN ENVOYS

OW201658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian gave a dinner here this evening for the New Zealand Ambassador and Mrs. H. Freeman-Greene and the Australian Ambassador and Mrs. Hugh Alexander Dunn. The occasion was arranged to reciprocate the warm hospitality accorded the vice-premier, his wife Lin Jiamei and their party during their recent visit to Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

Proposing a toast at the dinner, Li Xiannian said that he was very happy about his successful visit to these three countries. "We achieved during the visit our goal of deepening mutual understanding and friendship with these countries," he said. He expressed his belief that this friendship would continue to grow.

Mr. Freeman-Greene said that Vice-Premier Li Xiannian's visit contributed to the development of bilateral relations between New Zealand and China. Mr. Dunn said that Australia regarded the visit as a milestone in the development of Australia-China friendship. Relations between the two countries had bright prospects, he added.

Present at the dinner were Madame Lin Jiamei as well as Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, Cui Qun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, and Wang Fulin, deputy director of the general office of the State Council.

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PR C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY RESHUFFLED, LAWS APPROVED

OW300754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (XINHUA)--The People's Assembly of Albania met on June 27 and 28. The session approved the labour code of the republic; decided to set up a ministry of communal economy to be headed by Rapo Dervishi; relieved Telo Mezini as the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and elected Xhafer Spahiu to succeed him. The session also approved decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

CCP DELEGATION RECEIVED BY ROMANIA'S BANC

OW200736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, June 19 (XINHUA)--Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and secretary of the party Central Committee, received the party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China here today. The Chinese delegation is headed by Zhou Hui, member of the Chinese party Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and its deputy head is Zhou Renshan, second secretary of the party committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Comrade Banc had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese guests. The host and guests reviewed the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, two peoples and two countries and wished that these relations would continue to develop in accordance with the spirit reached at the talks between the top party and state leaders of the two countries. The host gave an account of the efforts made by the Romanian people for materializing the resolutions of the 12th RCP Congress and the achievements in Romania's socialist construction. The Chinese delegation visited the country from June 5 to June 19.

RENMIN RIBAO DELEGATION RECEIVED BY RCP OFFICIAL

OW200714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, June 19 (XINHUA)--Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, received here today members of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation headed by Qin Chuan, deputy editor-in-chief of the paper. During a cordial conversation, Comrade Popescu briefed the guests on the achievements won by the Romanian people in socialist construction. The delegation came here on May 29 at the invitation of the Romanian paper SCIENTEIA. It had visited industrial and agricultural undertakings and socio-cultural installations in Bihor, Constanta and Tulcea counties and in this capital.

ROMANIAN FINANCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW231619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--A dinner in honour of a delegation from the Romanian Ministry of Finance was given here this evening by Chinese Minister of Finance Wu Bo. The delegation is led by Gheorghe Brehuescu, Romanian deputy minister for finance. The delegation is the first of its kind to visit China from Romania. They are here for business discussions and an exchange of experience with their Chinese counterparts. Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs Dumitrescu attended the dinner. The delegation arrived here this afternoon.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Visits Shanghai

OW280847 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Pei Xianbai, vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality, held a banquet on the evening of 26 June in honor of the Romanian Finance Ministry delegation headed by Brehuescu, deputy minister of the Romanian Finance Ministry. The delegation arrived in Shanghai on the morning of 26 June.

ROMANIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH WANG ZIGANG

OW261704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--The Romanian posts and telecommunications delegation met with Wang Zigang, minister of posts and telecommunications, here today. The delegation is led by Dr Virgil Schioparlan, deputy director general of the Romanian Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications. Arriving here on June 23, the delegation have held discussions with their Chinese counterparts on expanding telecommunications links between the two countries.

VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA MEETS YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

OW211842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met and had a cordial and friendly talk with an electronics industry delegation from Yugoslavia led by Dragomir Miljkovic at the Great Hall of the People here today. The delegation arrived in Beijing on June 9 to discuss the possibilities of cooperation in the fields of electronics and telecommunications with China's Fourth Ministry of Machine Building and Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic was present at the meeting. Also present were Liu Yin, vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, Li Yukiu, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications, and Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

TANJUG Report

LD221922 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (TANJUG)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua received yesterday evening a Yugoslav electronics industry delegation headed by Electronic Works of His [as received, presumably name of enterprise] Director Dragomir Miljkovic. The delegation paid a two-week visit to China.

The delegation, which also included representatives of "Iskra" of Ljubljana, ("Tesla") of Zagreb and "Unis" of Sarajevo, beside Beijing also visited Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou to study the possibilities for industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and trade between the Yugoslav electronics industry and Chinese enterprises.

Dragomir Miljkovic said that there are realistic bases for developing electronics cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The Yugoslav producers, beside the sale of final products, proposed cooperation in producing telephones and telex sets, professional electronics and joint building of a telex sets plant and telephone exchange in China. The Chinese side showed interest in the Yugoslav proposals.

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PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L1

HU YAOBANG ADDRESSES TEACHERS EDUCATION FORUM IN BEIJING

OW280646 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1559 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun--The Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee held a teachers education discussion meeting this afternoon at Huairen Hall in the Zhongnanhai. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee, in his speech at the meeting pointed out: Teachers education is very important. It is the "machine tool" of education as a whole, the training base where trainers of talented people are trained. It is wrong to look down on teachers education. He called on everyone to make efforts to run teachers' education well and make greater contributions to the four modernizations program.

Some of the comrades attending the national teachers education work conference now being held in Beijing by the Ministry of Education attended the discussion meeting on invitation. Among them were higher education (education) department (bureau) heads from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and responsible persons of normal universities, teachers colleges, teachers training school, secondary teachers training schools, schools for kindergarten teachers and provincial (municipal) education colleges. Fang Yi, Hu Qiaomu and Zhou Yang attended the discussion meeting.

In his speech, Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: Whether or not our country's four modernizations can be accomplished mainly depends on: 1) a correct line, and 2) large numbers of capable construction personnel. This calls for us to seriously discover and train talented people and to do a good job in education, especially teachers education. We need a mighty contingent of teachers. Because of this he made three demands on the masses of teachers: 1. They must **study hard** and become more erudite; 2. They must seriously study and grasp the science of education and understand educational laws; and 3. They must have a noble moral character and a lofty spiritual realm and must be worthy of the title teacher. In this Mr Lu Xun set a brilliant example for us. Mr Lu Xun worked as a teacher for many years. He was very learned and had a noble moral character. Everyone should learn from Mr Lu Xun.

Fang Yi and Hu Qiaomu also spoke at the discussion meeting. They emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to pay attention to teachers education, constantly publicize the importance of teachers education and strengthen research in educational science. They said: In our country, the question is not whether we can do with or without the teachers colleges and schools, but that we must strive to run them well. It is far from easy to be a good teacher. It is not that everyone can become a teacher without going through special training. From now on all our teachers should go through strict training in teachers colleges and schools.

Zhou Yang said at the discussion meeting: Teachers education in our country has a glorious revolutionary tradition. In the past, quite a number of teachers schools trained many competent people, who played an important role in China's revolutionary struggle and made very great contributions. From now on, we must, on the basis of seriously summing up historical experiences, further emancipate our minds and, through investigation, study scientific research to do a still better job in teachers education. Jiang Nanxiang, Zhang Chengxian and Liu Yangqiao, of the Ministry of Education, also attended the discussion meeting.

LECTURE SERIES ON COMMUNISTS' SELF-CULTIVATION TO BEGIN

OW270430 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 26 June carries a station announcement saying that, beginning 1 July, its "Study Program" will consist of a series of lectures on "Communists' Self-Cultivation" to step up party building, educate party members politically and ideologically and heighten the party's fighting strength. The series will include a preface and 17 lectures. "The lectures will be prepared by Song Renqiong, Fan Ruoyu, (Wu Liping), (Ma Zhongyang) and other comrades of the CCP CC Organization Department, CCP CC Discipline Inspection Commission, CCP CC party school, CCP CC Mao Zedong's Works Editing Commission, China Academy of Social Sciences, HONGQI, PLA Political Institute and this station's theory and political-legal departments."

The preface is entitled "Strengthen Self-Cultivation, Be a Qualified Communist." The titles of the 17 lectures are:

1. "Is Communists' Self-Cultivation Marxism or Revisionism?"
2. "Why Should Communists Conduct Self-Cultivation?"
3. "Be Firm in One's Faith on Launching a Life-Long Struggle for Communism."
4. "Noble Ideals Should Be Realized Through Vigorous Practice."
5. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in the Party Spirit, Promote the Concept About the Party."
6. "To Strengthen Self-Cultivation in Theory Is the Communists' Long-Term Task."
7. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in Ideology; Oppose Absolute Individualism."
8. "A Communist Should Be a Model of Seeking Truth Through Facts."
9. "Strengthen Organizational Self-Cultivation; Persist in Party Spirit and Eliminate Factionalism."
10. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in Discipline; Be a Model of Respecting the Party Discipline and the State Laws."
11. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in the Sciences; Vigorously Learn the New Skills in Modernization Building."
12. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in Morality; Be a Noble Person."
13. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in the Masses' Viewpoint; Persist in Taking the Mass Line."
14. "Communists Should Be United and Should Help, Make Concessions To and Understand Each Other."
15. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in the Style of Work; Be a Model of Creating Undertakings Through Hard Struggle."
16. "A Communist Should Be the First To Bear Hardship and the Last To Enjoy Comfort."
17. "Strengthen Self-Cultivation in the Inner-Party Struggle; Heighten the Party's Fighting Strength."

Song Renqiong Lecture

OW300452 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Jun 80

[Radioscript by Song Renqiong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and director of the CCP Central Committee Organization Department: "Strive To Be a Qualified Communist Party Member"--read by announcer]

[Text] At a time when the whole party is celebrating the 59th founding anniversary of the CCP, I would like to talk with CCP comrades about the question of becoming qualified Communist Party members.

First, why is it necessary to lay special emphasis on becoming a qualified Communist Party member at present? Our party has always emphasized the necessity of maintaining requirements for and raising the quality of party members. After taking over state power, our party underwent changes in its status and placed higher demands on party organizations and members to foster closer ties with the masses and increase the party's combat effectiveness. Realizing that the CCP had become a governing party, some comrades claimed credit for themselves, became arrogant and divorced themselves from the masses. Some even became morally degenerate. People who had never undergone rigorous tests found their way into the party. A handful of speculators and bad elements tried in every possible way to sneak into the party. Party ideology, organization and workstyle were made impure. This is precisely why the party has worked persistently to guarantee the quality of party members and purify party ranks. In the early period of the founding of new China, the party clearly laid down eight criteria for party members. Later on, the Eighth CCP Congress set new, higher and stricter requirements for party members. Though repeated party rectification and consolidation campaigns, party organizations have been straightened out, the party's combat effectiveness strengthened and the continuous advance of our cause guaranteed.

However, our party was interfered with and sabotaged by Lin Biao and the Gang of Four for 10 solid years. The party's fine traditions were disrupted, its prestige lowered and its combat effectiveness weakened. It is true that there were unqualified or very unqualified party members within the party. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee has vigorously strengthened the ideological and organizational building of the party. Through common efforts by the whole party, the party's fine traditions and workstyle have been somewhat revived and its combat effectiveness is being strengthened. It goes without saying that many questions remain in this aspect. It requires arduous efforts to heal the wounds inflicted on the party by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

Now the work emphasis of the whole party has been shifted. The party's general task at the present stage is: Unite the people of nationalities throughout the country, work with one heart and mind, develop the socialist economy in a planned and proportionate way and with greater, faster, better and more economical results and build a modern, powerful socialist state with a highly-developed democracy and civilization. This grand and arduous task is most certain to bring about profound changes in all aspects of the economic base and the superstructure. Confronted with the new situation, party members should foster strong confidence in realizing socialist modernization, follow a correct way of thinking and working, study new problems and learn new skills so as to become promoters of this great transformation.

Thus, the reason I raise the question of becoming a qualified Communist Party member here is not just to urge those party members who are not qualified or less qualified to make themselves qualified. The question of qualification will eventually arise even for party members who are currently qualified but who do not exert themselves to meet the tasks and needs of the new period. Therefore, the question of becoming a qualified Communist Party member is a very important one facing the whole party and every party member.

Secondly, at present, which questions regarding a qualified Communist Party member deserve special attention? To become a qualified Communist Party member, one should set strict demands for himself in accordance with the requirements for party members stipulated in the draft of the revised party constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." In other words, a party member should have a high-level of revolutionary consciousness, support the party program, accept the party constitution, discharge the obligations for party members and work for communism throughout his life. Each party member should strive to keep or live up to these basic requirements for all Communist Party members.

In view of the practical situation of party members, we should stress the following points at present:

1. It is necessary to totally devote ourselves to the four modernizations. The realization of communism is our lofty ideal as well as the final goal which our party strives to achieve. A thousand-li journey is started by taking the first step. We should start from the present in working for communism. At present, we judge a Communist Party member's communist consciousness primarily by his attitude toward and his readiness to devote himself completely to the four modernizations. The accomplishment of the four modernizations first of all requires a correct attitude and a firm conviction. Since the whole party shifted its work emphasis, many comrades have been in high spirits and filled with confidence. They are working hard to make positive contributions to the four modernizations. However, some comrades fail to recognize the arduous nature of accomplishing the four modernizations, underestimate the difficulties resulting from the sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four and lack a correct understanding of the problems that have cropped up in the course of our advance. Confronted with such difficulties and problems, they become hesitant, complain about everyone and everything and are full of resentment. These are undesirable attitudes for a Communist Party member. We should be aware of the fact that the modernization drive started after the 10-year plunder by Lin Biao and the gang of four is an unprecedented and extremely arduous and complicated undertaking. The progress will not be smooth and all kinds of difficulties and problems will arise. However, these difficulties will arise during the course of our advance. With the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the correct line, principles and policies, the positive and negative experiences and a certain material basis and the hundreds of millions of hardworking and intelligent people, we can overcome all difficulties.

In more than 3 years since the smashing of the gang of four, we have done a lot of work, overcome numerous difficulties and resolved many troubles and problems. Marked results have been achieved on all fronts and the modernization drive is on a path of healthy development. Defiance of hardship and the style of hard struggle and plain living is an outstanding feature of our party. As transformers of the world, Communist Party members should have an indomitable spirit, always maintain a firm conviction and be confident of the final triumph of their cause despite all difficulties and setbacks.

A Communist Party member should not only support and show concern for the four modernizations, but more importantly, he should take actual steps to accomplish the four modernizations in a down-to-earth manner. This requires him to be diligent in his studies, gain professional proficiency, improve his skills and strive to be an expert or to gain know-how in his field of work. He should work selflessly, be bold in making innovations and give full play to his vanguard and exemplary role in production, work and all other social activities. The practice of following the beaten path, performing one's duties in a perfunctory manner, making empty talk while taking no concrete actions and assuming the indifferent attitude of an outsider is incompatible with the lofty qualities of a Communist Party member.

2. It is necessary to conform politically with the party Central Committee. The line of the party Central Committee, which stipulates that we must work with one heart and one mind to develop the four modernizations, represents a basic interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. It is absolutely correct and is being unanimously supported by the whole party and all the people in the country. We have just mentioned the need to conform politically with the party Central Committee. At present, this means unswervingly implementing the party's political, ideological and organizational lines and its series of principles and policies and follow the centralized, unified leadership of the party Central Committee.

This is the primary expression of a party member's party spirit as well as his bounden duty. A Communist Party member is politically divorced from the party, heart and soul, if he distrusts and feels doubtful and shaky about the party's line, principles and policies or expresses sentiments of discontent or opposition. If a party member refuses to put the party's line, principles and policies into action, he actually violates party discipline. All Communist Party members must safeguard the serious nature of the party's line, principles and policies, steadfastly and dauntlessly act upon the party's line, principles and policies, and struggle against words and deeds that run counter to the party's line, principles and policies. To conform politically with the party Central Committee, it is also necessary to adhere to the principle that the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. The fact that the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee constitutes the principal condition for upholding party centralism and unity and the basic guarantee for implementing the party's line, principles and policies. All party organizations and members must safeguard the prestige of the party Central Committee and follow its centralized and unified leadership. It is absolutely impermissible to deviate from party leadership and to go on one's own way and act as one pleases. Naturally, when we emphasize centralized and unified leadership we do not mean that we can ignore party members' enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness, and that we forbid them to express their own views and make suggestions. On the contrary, we always advocate investigation and study and adhere to the practice of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. In implementing the party's line, principles and policies, all areas and departments must take their special conditions into full consideration; creatively carry out their work suited to their own conditions and combat the practice of demanding uniformity everywhere. Only by bringing the enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of all party members and party organizations into full play will it be possible to truly realize a correct, centralized and unified leadership. Only by following a centralized, unified leadership will it be possible to do a still better job in bringing into full play and safeguarding the party members' enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness.

3. The interests of an individual must be subordinate to the interests of the party and the people. To wholeheartedly serve the people is the purpose of our party and to make the interests of the individual subordinate to the interests of the party is the fine tradition of our party. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four for many years, some of our comrades have reversed relations between the interests of the individual and those of the party. Some of them think of their own interests first in the face of financial gains and totally forget about the party's interests. Some of them care about their own fame or financial gains, fight for higher positions and grades and crave higher salaries. They even openly ask the party for help. Some of them refuse assignments and transfer orders issued by the party organization. They need the care of the party organization, but refuse to observe party discipline. Some of them make use of their official positions to seek special privileges, secure advantages through pull or influence, exploit public office for private purposes, harm public office to benefit themselves, seek to gain private interests and so on. All these individualist practices have seriously corroded the party organism, destroyed its prestige among the masses and dampened the masses' enthusiasm.

We communists are pioneer fighters with revolutionary awareness. We should consciously become the representatives of the interests of the party and the people, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comfort, draw a clear demarcation line between public and private interests and work selflessly for the public interest.

The party's cadres, particularly those in leading positions, should play their exemplary role even better in this regard. They should never use their positions to carry out unhealthy practices and accrue illegitimate gains for themselves. Party organizations must pay attention and take care of the legitimate interests of the party members. However, a Communist Party member must give top priority to the interests of the party and the people, make sure that the interests of the individual are subordinate to the interests of the party and work hard for the interests of the party at the expense of individual interests. Under no circumstances should they use any excuse to pursue individual interests at the expense of the party interests. Otherwise one is unqualified to call oneself a Communist Party member.

Third, how can one become a qualified Communist Party member? Things often happen like this in actual life: Under similar conditions and circumstances, some party members make rapid progress and are able to play their exemplary vanguard role well, some make slow progress and are less competent in playing their exemplary vanguard role; some even lag behind, become backward and are basically unable to play their expected role as party members. What is the reason? One of the important reasons is that some pay attention to strengthening self-cultivation and consciously impose strict demands on themselves according to the requirements a party member must meet, while others ignore self-cultivation and relax their efforts in carrying out ideological transformation. Thus we can see that self-cultivation and ideological transformation are entirely necessary and indispensable to a Communist Party member in order to become a qualified member.

To strengthen self-cultivation, it is necessary to start right away and begin with oneself and with every little thing. It is also essential to devote oneself to self-cultivation throughout one's whole life. We must learn and transform ourselves as long as we live.

Efforts must be made to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, incessantly resist the corrosion of the feudal and bourgeois thinking, conscientiously overcome the influence of the bourgeois ideology and strive to transform our world outlook. It is necessary to regularly participate in organizational life, conscientiously carry out self-criticism and consciously accept the supervision of the party organizations and the comrades. We must constantly check our work, thinking and work style against the requirements for a party member as put forward in the draft on the revision of the party constitution and the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Life; carry forward the merits while overcoming the shortcomings; and strengthen party spirit. In the course of practice, it is necessary to temper ourselves, raise our ideological level and improve our own work capability.

We also hope that the party organizations at all levels will adopt all kinds of measures to carry out ideological and political education among all party members with the draft of the revision of the party constitution and the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Life as the major content. This is a major event for the whole party. We must pay full attention to this event and grasp it well. The issue of becoming a qualified Communist Party member is one of great significance. It directly involves our efforts to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions, to strengthen and improve party leadership, to enhance the party's combat strength and the strengthen the four modernizations program. It merits the full attention of the party organizations at all levels and in all departments as well as all party members.

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TAN ZHENLIN URGES GREATER PROGRESS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

0W281049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun--Speaking at a tea party held this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the first publication of XIN TIYU [2450 7555 5148 NEW SPORTS] Journal, Vice Chairman Tan Zhenlin of the NPC Standing Committee encouraged the sportsmen by saying: Over the past 30 years since the founding of our country, tremendous achievements have been scored in physical education. Following the development of the four modernizations and the national economy, it is necessary for us to strive for greater progress in physical education. The broad masses of athletes, coaches and physical education workers must work strenuously so that we can also definitely become a powerful country in sports in another 30 years.

XIN TIYU Journal started publication in July 1950. Attending the tea party were Xu Deheng and Wang Shoudao, vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee; Han Ying, secretary of the CYL Central Committee; and Liao Jingdan, Wang Chonglun, Huang Shuze, Rong Gaotang, Xu Yinsheng and Zhong Shitong. Also present were sports teachers from some primary and middle schools in Beijing and others from sports, literary and art, and scientific circles.

WANG RENZHONG ATTENDS BEIJING PREMIERE OF FRENCH BALLET

0W271712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)--China's Central Ballet Troupe gave its premiere performance of the classical ballet "Sylvia" in Beijing tonight. Leading Chinese ballerina Bai Shuxiang plays the part of Sylvia. Ballerinas Xue Qinghua, Yu Leidi and Zhong Runliang also perform in the ballet. All of them are outstanding graduates of China's Ballet Institute.

The three-act ballet, which eulogizes freedom and love, has been in the repertoire of L'Opera de Paris, the national theatre of France and birthplace of the French school of ballet, for a hundred years and more. The ballet is based on a poem by Il Tasso, an Italian poet of the 16th century, who was inspired by ancient Greek mythology. Madame Lyrette Darsonval, prima ballerina of L'Opera de Paris, directed the Chinese troupe. She won a number of international classical ballet competitions in the 1930's and has played the leading role in nearly 100 presentations of "Sylvia". French scenery designer Bernard Dayde designed the costumes and the sets and Pascal Vincent of L'Opera de Paris was the ballet master.

The three French artists were sent by the French Government to help the Chinese troupe rehearse the ballet under a bilateral cultural agreement signed during Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to France last year. This is the first time in three decades that artists from L'Opera de Paris have directed a production of "Sylvia" outside of France. M. Vincent, who arrived in Beijing on April 21, has been working for 12 hours a day, giving demonstrations to the Chinese dancers. Since her arrival in Beijing on June 2, Madame Darsonval has been in the rehearsal hall every day directing the drama.

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The French artists commended Bai Shuxiang and others for their skill, courage and diligence. "We have learned a great deal about the French school of ballet with the help of these French artists," said Zhou Huan, leader of the Central Ballet Troupe. "This will help the development of the Chinese ballet."

Present at the performance were Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong, Vice-Minister of Culture Yao Zhongming and French Ambassador to China Mr. Claude Chayet and his wife. Before the performance, Wang Renzhong received the French artists and praised the enthusiasm they showed in teaching Chinese dancers and their contributions to Sino-French friendship.

After the performance, Mr. Claude Chayet presented a flower basket to the Chinese artists in congratulation. The troupe presented bouquets and souvenirs to the French artists.

MAO'S PORTRAIT REAPPEARS OVER TIANANMEN GATE

OW301057 Hong Kong AFP in English 1031 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (AFP)--The Tiananmen gate in central Beijing was today redecorated with the giant portrait of late Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong that was removed in March for renovation work on the gate. The temporary absence of the portrait and the publication by the official Chinese press of old photographs of the gate without the famous oil-painting had led to speculation that it was to disappear for good as another stage in the "demaoization" process.

At Guangzhou in South China huge portraits of Mao and his successor Chairman Hua Guofeng which decorated the airport were removed around the same time. It is sometimes even difficult for foreign travelers to get airport employees to admit that the portraits were even there in the first place.

NEW FILM DOCUMENTS YANAN ACTIVITIES OF MAO, LIU, ZHOU

OW300800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)--"Years in Yanan", a full-length documentary in colour, will be shown throughout the country starting July 1, the birthday of the Chinese Communist Party.

The documentary, produced by the Xian film studio, records the activities of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and veteran revolutionaries, including Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Peng Dehuai, in Yanan and the northern part of Shaanxi Province from 1935 to 1948. Yanan was the centre of the Chinese revolution then. People will see many historical and valuable scenes on the screen for the first time.

JIANG QING, HE ZIZHEN CONTROVERSY REVIVED

OW301127 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 30 Jun 80

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (AFP)--The bitter 40-year-old quarrel between Jiang Qing, widow of founder of communist China Chairman Mao Zedong, and Mao's previous wife is now officially being brought into the open here on the eve of Jiang Qing's trial.

While Jiang Qing has been in prison since her husband died in 1976, Mao's earlier wife, He Zizhen, reappeared publicly last year and has just given her first interview to the Chinese magazine CONTEMPORARY (DANGDAI). He, a heroine of the Long March [accused] Jiang Qing of having "ruthlessly" persecuted her because of her "deadly hatred" and of putting her under house arrest during the Cultural Revolution.

Jiang Qing is to appear before the Supreme People's Court in the next few months along with the other members of the disgraced "gang of four" radicals.

He, who was wounded several times during the Long March, and Mao separated in 1937, one year before Jiang Qing, the Shanghai cinema starlet, became the companion of the Communist Party chairman in Yanan. Mrs He was sent to Moscow for "study" and treatment of mental illness, and only returned to China in 1947.

DANGDAI said that Mrs He was currently being treated in a hospital for top cadres in Beijing and that she had been paralysed in one leg since 1977. The magazine said doctors considered it paradoxical that previously He Zizhen had been in sound health although suffering from some mental problems whereas since the fall of the gang of four she has been in poor health but with a perfectly clear brain.

"Jiang Qing smeared and discredited He Zizhen whenever the chance was there," DANGDAI said, recalling Jiang Qing's conversations in 1972 when she was at the height of her political glory with the American academic Roxanne Witke. In her book "Comrade Jiang Qing," Witke recorded some very harsh comments about He Zizhen from Jiang Qing who said that during the Long March she had so badly lost her reason she would "mercilessly" beat up her children by Mao.

After she returned to China, Mrs He knew that Mao was "surrounded by bad people, among them Jiang Qing, of whom she spoke with scorn", DANGDAI said.

Mao had already had two wives before marrying He Zizhen. The first wife had been chosen by his parents and Mao never lived with her and the second, Yang Kaihui, was shot by the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party).

Mao and He Zizhen saw each other once again after their divorce, in 1959. They both regularly asked after each other through their daughter Li Ming, known as Jiaojiao, who was the only one of their children to survive.

In 1960 Mrs He said she would like to have a job, "but Jiang Qing and company pitilessly deprived her of the right to continue to make [word indistinct] by working in an administrative job, and this increased her mental instability, DANGDAI said.

Long March veterans were forbidden to visit He Zizhen, who was then living in Shanghai for medical treatment. However she did have a "relatively high" salary, but only close relations could visit her. This isolation became house arrest after 1972.

After Mao's death, He Zizhen placed a wreath in the mausoleum containing his remains. It bore the words, "Your revolutionary spirit will never perish. Your friend in arms He Zizhen, daughter Li Ming and your son-in-law Kong Linghua", DANGDAI said.

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES ZHOU ENLAI'S HANDLING OF RELATIVES

OW220618 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 21 Jun 80

[RENMIN RIBAO 22 June contributing commentator's article: "All Cadres Should Uphold the Party's Stand in Dealing With Matters Concerning Their Relatives--A Reading of Comrade Zhou Enlai's Three Letters to the Huaian County People's Committee"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun--Comrade Zhou Enlai's three letters to the Huaian County People's Committee have provided an example for us as to how we, as Communist Party members and leading cadres of the party in power, should correctly deal with matters concerning our relatives.

When one of Comrade Zhou Enlai's aunts was seriously ill in 1956, the Huaian County People's Committee sent her to the county people's hospital for treatment. After learning of this, Comrade Zhou Enlai wrote a letter to express his thanks and sent 200 yuan to the Huaian County People's Committee for her medical and funeral expenses. Comrade Zhou Enlai was away on official business when his aunt died. Comrade Deng Yingchao wrote a letter to the Huaian County People's Committee, saying that "If the money we previously sent is insufficient to pay the expenses, please let us know and we will remit the difference to you."

Since the remaining expenses were minor, the Huaian County People's Committee did not inform Comrade Zhou Enlai of the matter. However, Comrade Zhou Enlai did not ignore it. He had his office write a letter to the Huaian County People's Committee on 13 March 1957: "When the premier's aunt died last year, you paid for the expenses for her funeral. Please mail the receipts for those expenses to this office to submit them to the premier. The premier said that the remaining expenses would be deducted from his salary and remitted to you." The Huaian County People's Committee reported the expenses to Comrade Zhou Enlai. Comrade Zhou Enlai sent the 25 yuan in arrears for his aunt's funeral, and added that all the living expenses for his younger brother's wife, Tao Hua, "will be provided by me, and the local government is asked not to give her any further special care." Later, when Comrade Zhou Enlai learned that the Huaian County People's Committee was preparing to repair his former residence, he personally wrote a letter to the county people's committee, firmly asking it not to do so.

In handling the relationship between public and personal interests, Comrade Zhou Enlai was always very strict with himself. After the founding of the PRC, Comrade Zhou Enlai explained to cadres on several occasions the question of "passing five tests"--tests in ideology, politics, handling matters concerning one's relatives, social life and surmounting life's hurdles. He always handled matters concerning his relatives according to the party's stand, and his three letters to the Huaian County People's Committee are examples of that policy.

We can see from this matter that as premier, Comrade Zhou Enlai attended to numerous affairs of state every day and worked hard day and night in handling such affairs but did not overlook trivial matters in daily life and upheld the party's fine traditions and work style in handling them. He held a very high position, had tremendous power and made many contributions to the party and people. The people have the greatest esteem for him. However, he never forgot that he was a public servant of the people and always considered himself an ordinary worker on an equal footing with the masses. He showed great respect for organizations at lower levels, was very modest toward the masses, was very strict with himself in handling matters concerning his relatives and drew a clear distinction between public and personal interests. Comrade Zhou Enlai is indeed a worthy example for the whole party.

How to handle matters concerning one's relatives has been a new test for our party since it came to power. Communist Party members are outstanding elements of the working class who, with lofty communist ideals, strive to build socialism at the present stage and never work for their own special interests but for the interests of the people. As Marx said, "The working class' struggle for liberation is not to obtain special privileges and monopoly rights for the class." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 136) This is the party's stand, a stand each and every party member and cadre should take. Comrade Zhou Enlai and many other leading cadres of our party have clearly distinguished between public and personal interests. They have abided by the rules in handling matters concerning their relatives and have never sought special privileges for them. Thus, they have precisely upheld this stand of the working class.

However, some of our leading cadres have not passed well "the test in handling matters concerning their relatives." When the relatives of some people who have become important, powerful "government officials" make various unreasonable requests of them, these officials not only fail to educate their relatives or stop them from doing this but resort to inappropriate means, in violation of the rules, to solve problems for their relatives. These problems include: school and college enrollments and transfers, travel abroad for advanced study or other reasons, admission to the party, promotion to cadre, employment, promotions and remaining in the city or returning from the countryside to the city. When their relatives make mistakes or violate criminal law, they try by hook or by crook to conceal their mistakes or crimes, to shield them or even to suppress others on the strength of their powerful connections so that party discipline and state law cannot be enforced. In other words, they have turned the powers entrusted to them by the people into special privileges with which to seek their selfish interests, thus departing from the party's stand. Thus, they have failed in "the test in handling matters concerning their relatives."

Such acts by these comrades are extremely harmful:

1. They corrupt the cadre ranks from within and damage the organisms of the party and state power, thus weakening the party's fighting capacity;
2. They cause the broad masses to look askance at them with indignation, thus undermining the relations between the party and the masses and lowering the prestige of the party among the masses; and
3. Such acts also harm their relatives by causing the latter not to strive to progress and even to become arrogant, domineering and morally degenerate and to head for self-destruction because they think they can rely on some people.

It should be said that before the Great Cultural Revolution there were cadres who departed from the correct stand in handling matters concerning their relatives, but the number of such cadres at that time was much smaller than now. During the 10 years of turmoil, ideas of the exploiting classes spread unchecked and some people, once in power, openly violated policies and rules, placed the interests of their relatives above those of the revolution and let their relatives use their "petticoat influence." Lin Biao's allegation that "when one has power, one will have everything," in particular raised such acts to a theoretical level. Thus, such messy and evil acts were readily practiced by some cadres, and some people did not regard these acts as disgraceful, but, on the contrary, as glorious.

In the past 3 or more years since the downfall of the "gang of four," tremendous progress has been made in this regard. However, due to the 10 years of corrupting influence, not only have some new party members and cadres become used to such evil acts but some veteran party members and cadres who had been strict with themselves for a long time are no longer qualified in this regard.

In view of this situation, the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" explicitly stipulates: "It is necessary to firmly overcome the abominable tendency existing among some leading cadres to seek special treatment for themselves and their family members." "They are forbidden to use their position and power to seek preferential treatment for their family members or relatives in regard to such matters as school and college, enrollments and transfers, promotions, employment and travel abroad." This stipulation is very necessary for rectifying this unhealthy tendency, reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and improving party leadership, which we must resolutely implement.

To enable all cadres to uphold the party's stand in handling matters concerning their relatives, it is necessary first of all to step up ideological education. Although the feudal system was overthrown long ago in our country, the influence of feudal ideas is still deeprooted and widespread and a number of cadres clearly display them when handling matters concerning their relatives. It is necessary to eliminate the ideological influence of the exploiting classes, especially of the feudal class, and to foster the Marxist world outlook and sense of honor and shame.

It should be noted that when a revolutionary seeks special privileges for his relatives, it is a manifestation of his political degeneration. Holding power in their hands, some leading cadres can give preferential treatment to their relatives or shield them by saying or writing a few words. Sometimes, they even do not have to say or write anything; some people just take the initiative in pandering to what they want. They hardly realize that such "trivial matters" will show their world outlook as well as their mental outlook. It is precisely from such "trivial matters" that the masses of people observe and evaluate our cadres and they portray the image of the Communist Party and socialism.

Saying this, we naturally do not mean that a revolutionary cadre should be unfeeling toward his relatives but that their interests must be subordinate to the interests of the revolution and that he should love his relative in a proper way and in accordance with principles. Handling matters concerning our relatives, we should learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai and many other leading comrades of the party who have worked selflessly in the public's interest. Through education and study, we should make public opinion a tremendous, sustained force of supervision so that no one will yield or pander to those who give preferential treatment to their relatives in violation of the party's stand and that people will have the courage to step forward to criticize and stop such phenomena.

It is also necessary to strictly enforce law and discipline to make all cadres uphold the party's stand in handling matters concerning their relatives. It is essential to effectively implement the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." All those who violate law and discipline should, in minor cases, be criticized and educated; and in serious cases, be dealt with in accordance with law and discipline no matter how high their official position. On this question, we must make our party rules and regulations and state law show their authority in all places and among all people. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must have the courage to uphold principle and to wage a resolute struggle against such abominable phenomena as favoritism and fraudulent practices.

GUANGMING RIBAO CALLS FOR ELIMINATING IDEOLOGICAL OBSTACLES

HK261145 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 80 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Sweep Away Ideological Obstacles"]

[Text] Achieving the four modernizations is an unusually arduous, complicated task, and we require a large number of well-trained, farsighted, intelligent and capable men of action to charge forward.

However, the present state of our force of cadres does not very well meet this demand. One salient problem is that there are too few cadres who have professional knowledge and ability. For a long time, we committed many follies at various times and on various problems which was mainly caused by the fault of the guiding ideology but which was also related to the irrational structure of the forces of cadres. Therefore, it is an extremely urgent, important task of the whole party and a pressing matter of the moment to select for leadership posts at all levels young and energetic cadres who will resolutely implement the ideological and political lines of the party and have professional knowledge and organizational skills. This must be firmly and quickly grasped without the least hesitation or wavering.

The key to firmly grasping this lies in emancipating the mind, breaking with conventions and throwing off the trammels of the old force of habits. What incorrect ideology is now hindering us?

To consider qualifications and arrange ranks according to seniority: We are accustomed to employing our cadres according to their qualifications. When we promote young cadres, we are afraid of hurting old comrades' feelings or always believe that young people are immature. We do not quite trust them. This currently is the main obstacle to discovering and promoting outstanding people of ability.

Lack of a correct understanding of intellectuals: We have so far not admitted that the great majority of intellectuals already are a portion of the working class and the force on which we rely to embark on the four modernizations. We have stuck to past incorrect concepts, regarded them as targets of transformation, not trusted them and dared not assign them important tasks.

Continuing to use the criteria during the land reform to promote cadres needed for the four modernizations: We have held that only worker and peasant cadres are reliable and only by selecting cadres directly from among the workers and peasants can we adhere to the party's class line.

The theory of the unique importance of class origin: We have attached importance to class origin, personal history and social relations, but not to actual behavior and real ability and knowledge.

Lack of correct understanding of the criterion of "virtue": We have regarded as virtuous those who are obsequious, mediocre, unambitious and in a state of inertia and take their cues from leaders; we have regarded as arrogant, complacent and lacing in "virtue" those who have original ideas and ability and dare to put forward critical suggestions on defects and insufficiencies in work.

Paying attention to behavior at a certain time or only in a certain instance: Although people who made general mistakes have examined and actually corrected these mistakes, they are still not trusted; cadres who achieved good results in some matters are promoted and given important positions regardless of their behavior in other aspects and without all-round investigation.

Demanding perfection: We have paid no attention to the fundamental and main aspects of cadres, made too high and strict demands on them and demanded perfection.

Judging cadres with the factional viewpoint: Cadres who are not of the same group will not be promoted regardless of how well they have behaved, while cadres who belong to the same group will be given important positions although they do not conform to conditions....

These ideological obstacles are the important reasons for the slow progress of selecting and promoting middle-aged and young outstanding people of ability. We must see that on the economic, scientific, technological, cultural and education fronts, the number of people who have professional knowledge, know technology and are versed in administration is large. From the 1950's to the 1960's, we trained several million university and technical secondary school graduates. Many of them are devoted to their work, socialism and the four modernizations and have good organizational skills. They are young, strong and energetic. There are some other comrades, including many workers and peasant cadres, who strive to study hard, have already grasped professional knowledge in one or several aspects and also have organizational and leadership skills. This has clearly shown that our foundation for selecting and promoting people of ability is solid. So long as we eliminate superstitions, emancipate our minds, widen our field of vision, look for people of ability not only from among the cadres in the party and government and have in view the 18 million cadres and the large number of professional and technological people, we can select and promote a large number of qualified and outstanding cadres. So long as we straighten out our thinking and our brains are not ossified, a large number of outstanding cadres will be standing in front of us.

The key point here is to be clear about the criteria to be employed in the new period. What kind of people should be selected for leadership posts at all levels? We must adhere to three points: 1) People should resolutely implement the party's line and persist in the socialist road. 2) People should have professional knowledge and organizational and leadership skills. 3) People should be young, strong and energetic. So long as we adhere to these three points, we shall not deviate, all conventions will be eliminated and our doubts cleared.

Selecting and promoting outstanding people of ability is not only a matter of the organization and personnel departments but also a major task of the whole party. All departments, places and fronts must break with conventions, destroy the old and establish the new. On the one hand, they must appoint people on their merits in their own places and departments; on the other, they must recommend people of ability to their upper levels or departments concerned and provide them with people of ability. Gong Zizhen of the Qing dynasty wrote two familiar verses: "I advise that the ruler of heaven should rouse itself again and send down people of ability whatever knowledge they have mastered." On the road of the four modernizations, we need not wait for the so-called "ruler of heaven" to send down people of ability. We are required to rouse ourselves up and select and promote a large number of people of ability whatever knowledge they have mastered. So long as our ideology and line are correct, all kinds of people of ability will spring up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain and vie with each other in beauty. An even more encouraging, confident and thriving situation of the four modernizations will surely emerge.

CCP CIRCULAR URGES ENDING 'UNHEALTHY' RECEPTION PRACTICES

OW290349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Report on a circular issued by the CCP Central Committee Discipline Inspection Commission, calling for an end to unhealthy tendencies in reception work--date not given]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun--Recently the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee issued a circular, calling for an end to unhealthy tendencies in reception work. The circular says: Since the issuance of certain documents on rectifying party style by the Central Committee, party committees at all levels have been conscientiously carrying them out, and many leading cadres, being strict with themselves, have taken the lead in implementing these documents. They have set numerous good examples in reception work and are praised by the masses. However, in many places, when receiving leading cadres, study groups and comfort groups, or delegates to various kinds of meetings, the phenomena of ostentation and extravagance in giving banquets to indulge in excessive eating and drinking, taking the opportunity to pass out favors and establish relations, and concocting all kinds of pretexts to squander public funds are still extremely serious. In providing security protection for visitors, sometimes ring upon ring of guards are posted, strict precautionary measures are taken and even traffic is stopped. Some people make use of reception work to exchange flattery and favors and fawn on others.

The circular points out: All these vulgar, philistine, bad ideas and work styles run counter to the requirements of the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life." They have seriously corrupted our party's fine traditions, hurt the prestige of the party and leading cadres, undermined relations between the party and the masses and dampened the masses' enthusiasm for the four modernizations. The circular calls on the leadership at all levels to pay serious attention to these problems, promptly adopt effective measures to correct them, and certainly not to calmly accept them and let them spread and develop unchecked.

The circular calls for the following:

1. Leading cadres at all levels, senior cadres in particular, must set an example and strictly abide by the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and the regulations regarding the living arrangements for senior cadres. Members of their entourage are not allowed to hint at or make extra demands on the reception departments in the name of leading cadres. Leading cadres and their entourage should on their own initiative refuse and firmly stop any entertainment accorded them by reception departments that are in violation of relevant regulations of the Central Committee and the State Council.
2. No place, department, or cadre is allowed to be extravagant and wasteful in the name of reception work, or taking care of certain special needs, or other concocted pretexts. All expenses in violation of relevant regulations of the Central Committee and the State Council will not be recognized or reimbursed without exception by the financial and accounting departments. When violations occur, discipline inspection commissions at all levels and supervisory organs of financial departments should conduct a serious investigation, find out what the leadership should be held responsible for and have those who decided to or had others violate the regulations reimburse the state for the extra expenses. Those who ignore party discipline and state law, who ignore the influence of the masses and whose mistakes are serious should be resolutely punished according to party discipline and state law.

3. Leading cadres in various places and departments who have nothing to do with reception work should not take part in welcomes and send-offs. It is even more impermissible to organize mass welcomes and send-offs.

4. Guesthouses and hostels should charge for all rooms, meals, carfares, and so forth used by leading cadres and their entourage according to regulations, which should be reported as expenses by their own units or be paid by themselves. No subsidies should be made by the reception departments.

5. It is impermissible for any department or individual to use public funds to entertain guests and present gifts. Expenses for meals are always taken care of by visitors themselves, who will submit expense accounts for lodgings and services they use according to regulations. Guesthouses and hostels are not allowed to give subsidies.

6. Personnel taking part in reception work should be strictly controlled. Guard work should simultaneously pay attention both to insuring security and its impact on the masses. The practice of heavy guards and strict precautions should be earnestly abolished.

7. The party's discipline inspection commissions of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should conduct investigations on reception work in each area, under the leadership of party committees, jointly with the financial, public security and other concerned departments, and in accordance with the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," regulations regarding living arrangements for senior cadres and other relevant regulations of the Central Committee and the State Council.

PLA AIR FORCE TRAINS PARTY MEMBERS ON ROTATIONAL BASIS

OW271205 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, party organizations at all levels of the PLA Air Force have conducted rotational training for over 80 percent of party members in all subordinate units. This has played a significant role in raising the party members' consciousness, strengthening and improving party leadership and enhancing the party's fighting power.

In training party members, the various units have linked theory with practice. They have integrated the study of the "Draft Revision of the Party Constitution" and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," related documents issued by the central organs and basic knowledge about the party with self-examination of one's motive in joining the party, attitude toward the party, party spirit and performance in the exemplary vanguard role of a communist. They have insisted on self-education and prohibited putting labels on or coming down with a big stick on others and have never put self-examination records in files for future reference. They have persisted in positive education and abandoned practices of past political movements.

During the rotational training, party members are required to study the party's guiding principles well, understand the party's objective of struggle and its nature and mission, and learn the demands on a Communist Party member, thus enabling themselves to understand the basic requirements and obligations of a fine Communist Party member. Over the past half year, the PLA Air Force's party committees at all levels have exerted great efforts in sponsoring the rotational training program for party members and have achieved encouraging results. Party members who have gone through training have raised their ideological and theoretical levels and have played a relatively better role as exemplary vanguards than they did before the training.

After receiving the rotational training, party members of the 8th Company of a certain antiaircraft regiment made high demands on themselves in various tasks and became very enthusiastic in military training. These party members earned marks of 90 or better during every company test. With party members serving as an impetus, the company's cadres and fighters have assiduously trained in artillery techniques, and the company has become an advanced unit of the division. An animated situation has also prevailed among many office party members who are now vying with one another in party spirit, unity, vigor and contribution, and who are exerting every effort to accelerate unit modernization with one heart and one mind.

KYODO REPORTS COMMUNE ISSUES COMMON STOCK

OW300320 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (KYODO)--One of the most conspicuous changes in China's economic system is the introduction of a corporation purely following the rules of capitalism in a people's commune in the eastern province of Shandong.

According to expert economic sources here, the corporation has been established in the Jindi People's Commune in the Heze area of the province to produce sake and soybean sauce and also operate a flour mill. The corporation issued 1,250 shares of its common stock at a par value of 100 yuan (one yuan is about yen 160) when it was established last spring. The shares were sold to various groups and also to individual members of the corporation. The sources said that investments in the new "business firm" by individuals were then rather encouraged.

The highest decision-making mechanism of the corporation is the shareholders representatives meeting, held four times annually. Of the corporation's profits, 60 percent are distributed among the shareholders, 20 percent is spent for the expansion of corporation facilities and the remaining 20 percent for public savings of the people's commune.

The shareholders representatives meeting not only discusses management policy, but also elects the "director general," equivalent to the president of a Western business firm, and plant supervisors, and handles the hiring and firing. The wages of the workers consist of basic salary and incentives on a "more work, more pay" basis.

A consumer group similar to a capitalist corporation was established recently in Liaoning Province. But the corporation in the Jindi People's Commune is the first case in China of a free enterprise activity which might have a major influence on the commune system. According to the sources, Chinese economic leaders now encourage investment of "individual's surplus economic power" in business enterprises to offset the shortage of the national investments.

This phenomenon clearly differs from "capitalization" in the sense that the investors are not "capitalists" but the people, they explained. But the people who own shares are still entitled to the dividend payments from the corporation, which are tantamount to "income without labor" condemned in the socialist world.

XINHUA DOMESTIC REPORTS MORE IRON-STEEL INDUSTRY GAINS

OW272047 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun--In accordance with the policy of readjusting the national economy, the metallurgical industry departments made new achievements in increasing the output of products in short supply and in improving quality in the first half of this year.

One important measure taken by the metallurgical industry has been to cut down the production of goods in excessive supply and to increase the production of goods in short supply. From January to May this year, the metallurgical industry departments cut down on producing heavy railway tracks, large-sized rolled steel and medium-thick sheets of steel, which were in excessive supply, by 20.6 percent, or 436,000 dun, compared with the same period last year. At the same time, they considerably increased the production of small-sized rolled steel, steel wire, thin steel sheets, welded steel pipe and other items urgently needed in light industry, agriculture and civil construction. From January to May this year, the output of products in short supply increased 39.4 percent, or 1.79 million dun, compared with the same period last year. Product quality further improved and contracts signed with customers were fulfilled.

The delivery rate for the major iron and steel enterprises in the country averaged 97.7 percent from January to May. Among these enterprises, the delivery rate of the Benxi Iron and Steel Company, the Fushun Steel Works, the Dalian Steel Works, the Qiqihar Steel Works, the Tangshan Iron and Steel Company, the Daye Steel Works and the Xining Steel Works reached 100 percent. Varieties of products increased and quality improved. The state steel, rolled steel and pig iron plans for the first half of this year were fulfilled 23, 20 and 33 days ahead of schedule, respectively.

In the first half of this year, there was a noticeable drop in the consumption of raw materials, fuel and electricity for making iron and steel. According to statistics compiled by major iron and steel enterprises, the consumption of coke was cut 69,000 dun, oil consumption 104,300 dun and electricity consumption 21.48 million kWh in the first 5 months of this year. Openhearth furnaces, electric furnaces and converters in the same period used 135,700 dun of scrap iron more than in the whole of last year, thus saving pig iron.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR REPORTS ON JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAMS

0W280814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 28 Jun 80

["Cina Provides 20 Million New Jobs" --XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)--More than 19.3 million young city people and others were given jobs over the past three years, 9 million being placed last year, according to the State Bureau of Labour. Around half the jobs are in collectively-owned enterprises, which are part of the socialist economy.

The establishment of labour service companies in many big and medium cities throughout China is another method being used. The companies provide work or vocational training for young people waiting for jobs. They have recruited young people to undertake work needed by the people such as house repairing, loading, unloading and transport of goods, manufacturing wooden furniture, inspecting and repairing boilers, and industrial work. Recently, the state has allocated additional funds to help cities run the companies.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL FISHERY CONFERENCE--The national marine fishery administration conference was recently held in Suzhou Municipality, Jiangsu. The conference emphasized the necessity to guarantee the implementation of fishery laws and regulations, protect marine resources and practice the system of fishing permits. It called for strict prohibition of fishing operations in prohibited areas and at prohibited times. Boats without fishing permits are not allowed to fish, according to the conference. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Jun 80]

JIEFANG RIBAO REPORTS ON CARRIER ROCKET TEST

HK271135 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 80 p 1

[Report: "National Defense Scientific Research Units and Research Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai Contributed to the Carrier Rocket Test"]

[Text] During the launching of our country's first test carrier rocket, some national defense scientific research units and certain relevant research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai undertook to launch scientific research into the designs and manufacture of Chinese oceangoing naval ships and vessels and rockets, thus making due contributions.

Scientific and technical personnel of Research Institute No 700 had painstakingly designed various vessels for special purposes, including oceangoing survey ship, maritime observation ships, salvage ships and lifeboats. This was pioneering work in China. Technically speaking this work attained the advanced world levels of the 1970's. This work set high demands on performance, required many facilities and involved a high degree of difficulty. The researchers and designers worked in close coordination with consumers, thus attaining relatively high technical targets set in the designing of such vessels. The China-made naval ships and vessels, which were organized into marine teams for the launching of the test carrier rocket, were equipped with facilities studied and designed by Research Institute No 704. Of the nearly 100 facilities manufactured by this institute for the survey ship "Yuanwang," four were awarded honorable second prizes by the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense. The institute's personnel manufactured the apparatus for the desalination of sea water for the survey ship "Yuanwang." This apparatus is the largest one for China's ships thus far. Engineers Cao Xinda and Zhou Meizhong meticulously debugged this apparatus to insure safety and reliability. During the journey, this apparatus continuously supplied the boiler with high quality distilled water, thus guaranteeing the success of the long voyage to the South Pacific. The institute's successful manufacture of a special apparatus for the "Yuanyang" solved the ship's drift problem during deep sea operations. Research Institute No 711 undertook to manufacture the main engines of large convoy ships and the boiler of the survey ship "Yuanwang." During the ground test, the institute's scientific and technical personnel advanced the slogan "better to have problems exposed in the testing station than to have hidden troubles in naval ships or vessels." During the test, comrades of the steam turbine team of room 36 were very conscientious in their work. They strictly tested over 150 testing points of the main engines and obtained over 10,000 pieces of data, thus guaranteeing the fulfillment of design requirements for the main engines. To correctly test the temperature inside the boiler, female technician Hua Jing disregarded heat and the scorching boiler to go into a boiler 10 centimeters wide several times to set testing points. Scientific and technical personnel of the Shanghai Silicate Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences acted independently. With the initiative in their own hands, they worked hard for the prosperity of the country and successfully trial-produced new types of composite materials with Chinese characteristics. On the basis of successfully testing the materials many times, the materials served as a key part in launching the Chinese carrier rocket.

The related scientific and technical personnel of Research Institutes No 704 and 708 were present at the testing ground for the launching of the carrier rocket. [paragraph continues]

They braved sea wind, combatted mighty waves, overcame difficulties caused by seasickness and fulfilled their tasks with complete success. Five scientific and technical personnel of Research Institute No 704, who went on the long voyage with the ships, guaranteed the normal operation of related instruments and equipment and repaired breakdowns in a timely manner. Half a minute before the splashdown of the carrier rocket, the theodolite of the survey ship caught the target in a timely manner so that several hundred pictures of the flying warhead could be taken and the data on the carrier rocket accurately recorded shortly before its splashdown, thus fulfilling the survey task in the splashdown area.

CHEN GUODONG SPEAKS ON VEGETABLE SUPPLY PROBLEMS

OW290540 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] The 3-day municipal non-staple food work conference aimed at strengthening vegetable production and insuring supplies in the off-season, ended this afternoon. Leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal party committee and the municipal people's government Chen Guodong, Yan Youmin, Chen Zonglie and Pei Xianbai spoke at the conference.

After the downfall of the gang of four, vegetable production and supply in Shanghai city improved. However, since the last winter-spring period, there has been an unbroken spell of wet weather with consequent low temperatures and plant diseases and the spread of insect pests. Vegetables have been in constant short supply, affecting people's lives in the city and reducing the income of vegetable growers. Those attending the non-staple food work conference conscientiously summed up experiences and lessons, analyzed the causes and decided to adopt realistic and effective measures to solve the problem. The conference particularly emphasized the policy that agricultural production on the outskirts should take vegetables as the key link. The acreage of vegetables must be guaranteed and the illegal leasing and occupation of vegetable plots must be stopped. Vegetable plots already leased and occupied must be returned immediately. The acreage of vegetable plots, which has been dropping in the past few years, must be restored to a normal level. From now on, to take over vegetable plots for other uses, an equal area of land must be turned into vegetable plots elsewhere beforehand or simultaneously.

To insure vegetable supplies in off-season, all departments concerned must make proper arrangements in planning, (?varieties), prices and storage. For the principal varieties, agricultural and commercial departments should sign purchase and marketing contracts so that these varieties of vegetables will be grown and marketed according to plans, insuring both a variety and regular supply. In vegetable supply, it is necessary to properly enforce the price policy, giving consideration to the interests of both vegetable growers and consumers. Prices of the principal varieties of vegetables must not be raised freely, but should be kept basically stable. To insure vegetable supplies in off seasons, it is also necessary to actively develop vegetable research and popularize advanced technology, do a good job in farmland capital construction and enhance the ability to combat natural disasters. All trades and occupations should be concerned about and support vegetable production.

The conference called for strengthened leadership over vegetable work. Each county party committee or county government must put one responsible person in charge of vegetable work. In his speech, Comrade Chen Guodong emphatically pointed out that success in the production and supply of vegetables and other non-staple foodstuffs for cities has a direct bearing on stability and unity and the four modernizations program. He spoke highly of the comrades working hard on this front, saying that they are doing a job of unknown heroes' carrying out a great deal of arduous work.

BEIJING RIBAO ON CONTROVERSY OVER SECRETARIAT'S PROPOSALS

HK261100 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 80 p 1

[Commentator's article: "The Four Proposals and the Party's Political Line"; an abbreviated version of this article appeared in the 17 June RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] While the party members, cadres and masses in Beijing City are currently studying and implementing the Central Secretariat's four proposals regarding the guidelines for work in Beijing City, some comrades, including certain leading cadres, have raised the question: The focus of work of the whole party and state has now shifted to economic construction, and particular emphasis has been laid on taking economic construction as the central task; yet the four proposals of the Central Secretariat first mention political and ideological building, secondly the beautifying of the environment, and thirdly scientific and cultural construction, while economic construction suited to the characteristics of the capital is mentioned fourth and last. Is not setting out the work of Beijing City in this way in conflict with implementing the party's political line?

This question is well asked. Indeed, this question must be thoroughly discussed.

The basic content of the party's political line in the new historical period is to unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country, work with one heart and one mind, develop the socialist economy in a planned and balanced way with a view to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results and build a modern and powerful socialist country with a high level of democracy and civilization. In other words, in leading the people of various nationalities throughout the country in waging a hard struggle in the new historical period, the party must not only unswervingly work for the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology but must bring about a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while working for a high level of material civilization and reform and improve the socialist political system while reforming and improving the socialist economic system. Thus, we must not interpret the party's political line merely as the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology. Of course these four modernizations are important aspects in the building of a modern, powerful socialist country. We may call them the four major aspects, but they are not the whole content. We must not confine ourselves to these four aspects in implementing the party's political line.

From the point of view of the whole country, there is no doubt that implementing the party's political line should be centered on economic construction. This is because the development of economic construction is the foundation of accomplishing socialist modernization and our most important condition for solving international and domestic problems. However, economic construction cannot develop in isolation. Without the corresponding development of political and cultural construction, say, without developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system, without maintaining a political situation of stability and unity, without energetically developing science, technology, culture and education and rapidly raising the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation and so on, economic construction cannot proceed smoothly. Therefore, we cannot just look at the decisive role of economic construction in political and cultural construction; we must also see the contrary role of political and cultural construction in serving and promoting economic construction.

Resolutely implementing the party's political line is without doubt the common task of the people of the whole country. However, the actual conditions vary in different areas. Hence, in specifically implementing the party's political line, we must respect materialism and dialectics, proceed from our own actual conditions, foster our strong points and dodge the weak ones and decide on work guidelines which will enable us to truly bring our superior features into play. We must not do everything the same way irrespective of local conditions. For example, the guidelines for work in Beijing City should in no way be the same as those for Xizang and other principally agricultural provinces, or the same as those for industrial cities like Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang and Wuhan for that matter. Only in this way can each region proceed from its own actual conditions and make the best contributions to the country's socialist modernization. This not only conforms with the dialectical law of the development of the specific and general character, the part and the whole, of objective reality, but can create the necessary conditions for fully bringing into play the superiority of the socialist system.

Beijing is the capital of our motherland, the political center of the whole country and the center of our country in international contacts. Hence, in considering the guidelines for work in Beijing City, it is first necessary to proceed from being able to serve the central authorities and the whole country and from benefitting China's international exchanges. If Beijing cannot take the lead in maintaining public order and good morality and social practices and cannot build itself into a beautiful and clean city, how can the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission direct the smooth running of the modernization drives on all fronts in a good environment? How can they effectively maintain party and popular morale? How can they insure the smooth running of international exchanges? We should see that a good job on these scores will give a great impetus to our country's economic construction. We must learn to assess Beijing's role as capital from the country's overall situation and not confine ourselves to a single region and think only in terms of output value and quantity. Before the Cultural Revolution, Beijing had good public order, morality and social practices. Everyone took part in eliminating the four pests and paid attention to hygiene. In those days, Beijing was a world famous "city without any flies." As a result of the grave havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the inappropriate growth of many noisy and pollution-prone factories in the city proper and suburbs over the years, Beijing's public order, atmosphere, water quality, appearance and sanitation deteriorated. The first and second proposals put forward by the Central Secretariat demand that we vigorously grasp political and ideological building and the beautifying of the environment. To do so is to proceed from Beijing's special status as capital of the whole country.

Beijing is an old cultural city. After liberation, large numbers of colleges and universities, scientific research institutions, art groups and propaganda and publishing organs were set up, thus attracting a great number of outstanding and learned persons to the city. We must say Beijing has fairly rich intellectual resources. This is a very important advantage Beijing has over others. We must make full use of this advantage, exert great efforts to promoting the rapid development of education, scientific research, culture, public health, propaganda, publications and physical culture and build Beijing into a city with the highest level of culture, science and technology and education, "a talent factory." In this way, Beijing can provide the whole country with more scientific research achievements and with an endless supply of professionals and make its due contributions to modernizing the country. This is Beijing's unshirkable, glorious task.

Listing economic construction in fourth place in the guidelines for work in the capital certainly does not mean that economic construction is a very secondary affair in the whole work of Beijing City. Beijing has made tremendous headway in its industrial development in the 30 years and more since liberation. Today, the city's total industrial output value is reckoned as outstanding in the whole country. Some branches of its industries and some of its industrial products also hold the decisive position in the country. We should highly praise the vast numbers of employees and workers on Beijing's industrial front for their hard work. However, looking back, we cannot but admit that the orientation of development of Beijing's economic construction, especially the orientation of its industrial development, has indeed drifted further and further away from the city's objective conditions. Beijing has limited land space and water and energy resources. It is also lacking in mineral deposits and is in an unfavorable condition as far as its transport facilities are concerned. In particular, since Beijing is the site of the party Central Committee, large numbers of party and government institutions, cultural and educational units and foreign organizations are located here. The city proper is also quite densely populated. These objective factors should have been taken as the starting point in considering the orientation of economic construction in the capital. However, owing to our lack of experience, we tended to lay too much stress on building a comprehensive industrial system and on the speed of the growth of total industrial output value in the past. Because of this, we failed to consider Beijing's special features on the questions of what kind of industries we should develop, how big their scale should be and where they should be developed. We also failed to properly handle the relations between industrial construction and other branches of construction. The serious consequences are: an overconcentration of population in the urban districts, a great demand for housing among employees and workers, a shortage of water and electricity supplies, a poor traffic situation, a serious environmental pollution problem and so on. Now is the time to seriously sum up experiences and correctly solve these problems.

When looking at economic construction, we must reflect that the whole country is one chessboard and that each region has its strong and weak points. We should bring into full play the superiority of the socialist system and launch extensive social division of labor and cooperation between regions. In this way we can effectively promote the development of production in each region and the economic prosperity of the whole country. In the future, Beijing must naturally continue to develop industry, but the orientation, plans and scale of industrial development must be based on the objective conditions of the city. We must bring our strong points into full play and avoid our weak points in order to achieve maximum economic results. For example, we should concentrate on developing industries which consume little water and energy resources and do not involve too much transportation, such as the light and textile industries, the electronic instrument and meter industry, the food industry, the special craft industry and the publishing industry, and strive to produce high-grade, precision and advanced products. In this way, we can provide jobs for a large labor force and at the same time meet both domestic and overseas market needs. To meet the needs of large-scale construction in the capital, we must also increase the production of the building materials industry. However, we must make up our minds not to develop heavy industries if we can help it.

Moreover, economic construction is not confined to industrial construction alone. Housing construction, commerce, the service trades, public utilities, tourism and the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries in the countryside are also important aspects of economic construction. Because we have not exerted sufficient efforts on these scores in the past, the number of commercial and service networks has been greatly reduced, the development of tourism has been sluggish and the supplies of vegetables, animal products, dry and fresh fruits and various kinds of local and special products have always fallen short of demand.

[paragraph continues]

This not only has made things very inconvenient for the people but has adversely affected the development of production, education, scientific research and other undertakings. We cannot always judge things by old standards, thinking that only by developing heavy industries can we accumulate large funds for construction. As a matter of fact, we can accumulate large funds by promoting tourism, the "smokeless industry." From a long-term point of view, housing construction will not always be a money-consuming line of work and the service trades will not always be a losing business. In agriculture, we can also gradually increase accumulation through developing agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises. With correct policies and methods, these trades and professions can make sizable contributions to the state in terms of revenue. Besides, they can also accommodate a large labor force. Hence, in the future we must devote major efforts to developing these trades and professions so that the capital can truly become more and more prosperous economically and its people can enjoy greater convenience and lead a stable life.

From the above analysis, we can see that the Central Secretariat's four proposals on guidelines for work in Beijing City express the universal demand for implementing the party's political line and also reflect the special features of the city. They attach importance to politics and also show concern for economics. They pay attention to spiritual civilization and also show concern for material civilization. These proposals are completely based on summing up the positive and negative experiences in construction in the capital in the past 30 years and put forward a scientific guiding ideology for the orientation of future development in the capital. Hence, far from conflicting with the party's political line, these four proposals actually represent in concrete form the correct way for Beijing to carry out that line. The masses of party members, cadres and people in the whole city, especially the leading cadres at all levels, must emancipate their minds, adhere to the dialectical materialist ideological line, do away with metaphysics, work with one heart and one mind, implement the Central Secretariat's four proposals to the letter and work really hard so that the capital's appearance can undergo "a small change in 3 years, a medium change in 5 years and a big change in 10 to 15 years."

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE--The Nei Monggol Regional People's Government called an emergency conference on 23 June to discuss ways to combat drought and pests throughout the region. Attending the conference were vice chairmen of the regional People's Government, including Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Shi Guanghua and Chen Bingyu. Shi Guanghua delivered a speech. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL STUDENT ENROLLMENT--The 1980 student enrollment work of higher educational institutions and secondary and vocational schools in Nei Monggol is finished. According to statistics, about 73,180 students applied at colleges and universities, of which some 33,090 applied for liberal arts and 4,090 for science and engineering curriculums. More than 16,100 are of Mongolian nationality and minority nationalities. About 252,630 students applied for secondary and vocational schools, of which 57,590 are would-be senior high school graduates and 106,680 are would-be junior high school graduates. Some 34,130 are of Mongolian nationality and minority nationalities. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 80 SK]

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